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A NEW AND EASY  
INTRODUCTION  
TO  
GEOGRAPHY,

BY WAY OF  
QUESTION AND ANSWER,  
DIVIDED INTO LESSONS.

Principally designed for the USE of SCHOOLS.

CONTAINING  
A DESCRIPTION of all the KNOWN COUNTRIES  
in the WORLD;

Of their respective Situations, Divisions, Mountains,  
Rivers, Principal Cities, and Towns, Forms of  
Government, Religion, &c.

LIKEWISE  
SEVERAL USEFUL PROBLEMS  
ON THE  
TERRESTRIAL GLOBE,

WITH  
An EXPLANATION of the VICISSITUDES of the  
SEASONS.

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By RICHARD GADESBY,  
Teacher of Writing, Accounts, Geography, &c.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES  
THE BISHOP OF OSNABURG

NEW INTRODUCTION  
THIS



RICHARD GADSEY

TO  
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES  
THE PRINCE OF WALES,  
AND  
THE BISHOP OF OSNABURG,  
THIS  
NEW INTRODUCTION  
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THE  
P R E F A C E.

**T**HE design of this small tract of Geography, is to render the study of it more easy, and consequently more pleasing, than by any book of the like kind hitherto published. How far I have succeeded, is submitted to the determination of the Public: I shall only observe, that I have endeavoured to treat the subject in so plain a manner, as not only to make this performance useful in schools, and to young people who are taught privately, for which purposes it is principally intended; but serviceable likewise to those of riper years, who, having omitted this useful branch of learning, may wish to acquire some knowledge of it, without the assistance of a master.

The materials which compose this work, are, it may be supposed, chiefly taken from  
a different



different authors; but I am more particularly indebted for several passages in it, to that ingenious performance, Guthrie's Geographical Grammar.

My general plan, in treating of the countries in each quarter of the globe, has been to begin northward; and the same method has been generally observed in naming their respective chief towns, except those of England, where the principal town in each country is generally mentioned first. The towns, as well as the divisions of countries, being all mentioned, as nearly as may be, in the natural order of their situation, children may very readily be taught (as they always should be) to find in the maps the places spoken of in the lessons. And thus, if they learn by rote only two lessons a week, they will, in three quarters of a year, acquire a general knowledge of Geography, and be able to perform the several problems on the globe, at the end of this Treatise.

With regard to adult persons, who have neglected this study, and would like to make

## THE PREFACE.

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make some proficiency in it, they should frequently read over the lessons, and, at the same time, should find the places mentioned in each lesson, in the map of the country treated of; and thus, by degrees, they may know the situation of the different countries in the world, with their chief towns, &c. Any person, therefore, who desires to learn Geography, should have a General Atlas, or book of Maps. Those that are coloured or stained, are much the best to learn from.

Before the Learner proceeds to the following description of a map, he should make himself acquainted with the *Circles upon the Globe*, particularly the *Equator*, the *Meridian*, the *Tropics*, and *Polar Circles*; all which, together with the terms *Latitude*, *Longitude*, &c. he will find explained in the 73d, 74th, and 76th Lessons.

A Map is a representation of the earth, or a part thereof, on a plane surface. The Terrestrial Globe truly represents the whole; but, as a plane surface cannot truly represent one that is spherical, the whole earth can-

not be exhibited exactly by one map. Any particular map, however, of a kingdom or country, that is contained within twenty degrees of latitude, will not fall very much short of the globe in exactness.

The top of most modern maps is considered as the north, the bottom of the map as the south, the right side as the east, and the left as the west. From the top to the bottom are drawn (or supposed to be drawn) meridians, or lines of longitude; and from side to side, parallels of latitude. The extremities of the parallels and meridians are marked with degrees of latitude and longitude, by means of which, places in the map are found. At the bottom of some maps, instead of having the same figures as at the top, there is marked the difference of Time between any place, and that place from which the longitude is reckoned, the meridian whereof is called the First Meridian; 1 degree of Longitude making 4 minutes difference of Time, and 15 degrees 1 hour. See more of this in the note, Lesson



## THE PREFACE.

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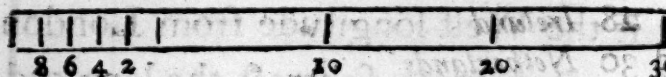
Geographers fix the First Meridian at different places. In some English maps the meridian of London is made the First Meridian; and, in others, that of Ferro, the most westerly of the Canary islands. This island is about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, West longitude, from London; so that if you have the longitude of any place from London, and make use of a map where the longitude is reckoned from the meridian of Ferro, you must, in order to look for that place in the map, proceed thus: if the place is in East longitude, add  $17\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; if it is in West longitude (and exceeding  $17\frac{1}{2}$  degrees), subtract; but if the West longitude from London is less than  $17\frac{1}{2}$  degrees, subtract the longitude from that number, and the remainder will be the East longitude from the island of Ferro.

The distance of any two places, not exceeding the length of the scale in the map, is found by extending the points of a pair of compasses to those places, and then applying them to the scale. But a more ready way, in general, would be to extend the scale in the map, on a long slip of thick writing-paper, making the divisions



sions close to the edge, and then, to find the distance between any two places, you would have nothing more to do than to apply the edge of the paper to those places. The best way of marking the miles upon any such scale, would be as on the scale below. Note, the miles mentioned throughout this work are English miles of  $69\frac{1}{2}$  to a degree. Note likewise, that as *all* Europe and Asia lie in north latitude, the word *north* is omitted in speaking of the latitude of any parts of those quarters of the globe.

A Scale of English Miles.



THE

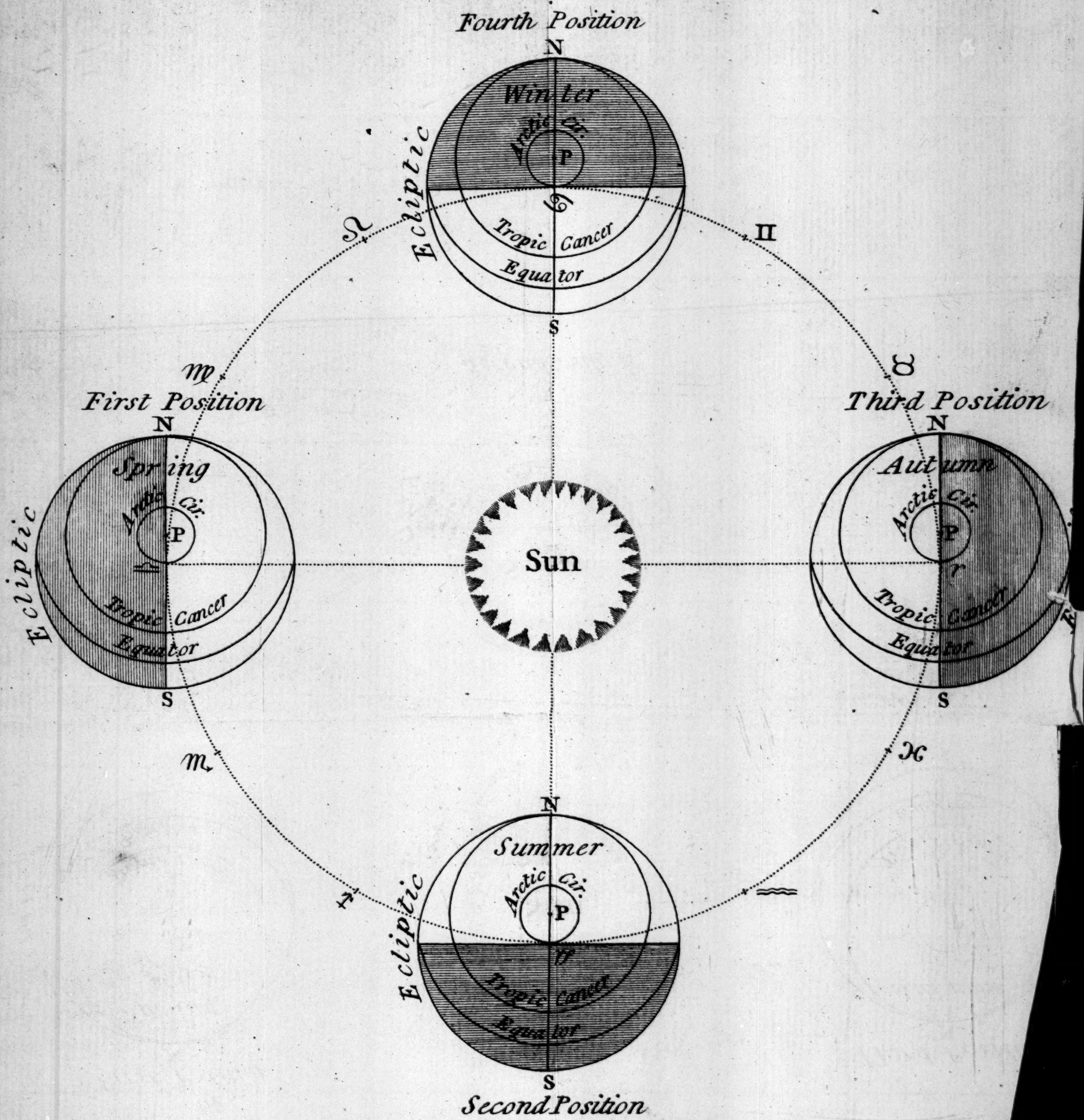
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AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO  
GEOGRAPHY.

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LESSON I.

*Of the World in general.*

*Quest.* **W**HAT is Geography?

*Ans.* Geography is a description of the whole Earth, together with the government, religion, commerce, &c. of the different countries upon it.

*Quest.* What are the constituent parts of the Earth?

*Ans.* Its constituent parts are two; the Land, and Water.

*Quest.* What are the parts and natural divisions of the Land?

*Ans.* The parts of the Land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, &c. This Land is divided into two great continents (besides the islands), viz. the eastern and western continent. The eastern is subdivided into

**B**

three

## 2 THE WORLD IN GENERAL.

three parts, namely, *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*; and the western continent consists of North and South *America*.

*Quest.* What is a Continent?

*Ans.* A Continent is a large portion of land, containing several countries or kingdoms, without any entire separation of its parts by water, as *Europe*.

*Quest.* What is an Island?

*Ans.* An Island, or Isle, is a smaller part of land, quite surrounded by water, as Great Britain.

*Quest.* What is a Peninsula, and an Isthmus?

*Ans.* A Peninsula is a tract of land almost surrounded by water, being joined to the neighbouring continent only by a narrow neck, as the most southern province of Turkey in Europe, called the *Morea*: and that neck of land which so joins it, is called an Isthmus; as the Isthmus of Suez, which joins *Africa* to *Asia*; and the Isthmus of Darien, or *Panama*, which joins North and South *America*.

*Quest.* What is a Promontory, and a Cape?

*Ans.* A Promontory is a hill, or point of land, stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a Cape; as the Cape of Good-Hope, which is the southern extremity of *Africa*; and Cape Verd on the west coast of *Africa* \*.

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## LESSON II.

*Of the World in general.*

*Quest.* WHAT are the parts and natural divisions of the Water?

*Ans.* The parts of the Water are oceans, seas, lakes, gulphs, bays, creeks, straits, rivers, &c. The waters are divided into three extensive oceans

• Latitude 14. 30. N.

(besides

## THE WORLD IN GENERAL. 3

(besides less seas, which are only branches of these), viz. the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian ocean. The Atlantic, or Western ocean, divides the eastern and western continents; the Pacific divides America from Asia; and the Indian ocean lies between the East Indies and Africa.

*Quest.* What is an Ocean?

*Ans.* An Ocean is a great and spacious collection of water, without any entire separation of its parts by land, as the Atlantic ocean.

*Quest.* What is a Sea?

*Ans.* A Sea is a smaller collection of water, when understood in a strict sense, as the British sea on the east of Great Britain, and the Mediterranean between Europe and Africa; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea.

*Quest.* What is a Lake.

*Ans.* A Lake is a collection of water entirely surrounded by land; as the lake of Geneva on the south-west part of Switzerland.

*Quest.* What is a Gulph, a Bay, and a Creek?

*Ans.* A Gulph is a part of a sea, or ocean, running up into the land, and surrounded by it, except in one part, where it communicates with the sea or ocean; as the gulph of Venice in the Mediterranean, and the gulph of Bengal in the Indian ocean. If a gulph be very large, it is called an inland sea; as the Mediterranean: if it do not go far into the land, it is called a Bay, as the bay of Biscay, between the coasts of France and Spain. A Creek is a small inlet, and much less than a bay.

*Quest.* What is a Strait?

*Ans.* A Strait is a narrow passage which joins a sea or a gulph to the ocean, or one sea or gulph to another; as the straits of Gibraltar between the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean; and the strait into the Baltic sea, called the Sound.



## 4 THE WORLD IN GENERAL.

*Quest.* What is a River?

*Ans.* A River is a stream that has its source from a spring, and continues its course till it falls into some other river, or into the sea.

*Quest.* What is the analogy or resemblance between the parts of the land and the parts of water?

*Ans.* The description of a continent resembles that of an ocean; an island encompassed with water resembles a lake encompassed with land. A peninsula of land is like a gulph or inland sea. A promontory, or cape of land, is like a bay, or creek of sea: and an isthmus, whereby two lands are joined, resembles a strait, which unites one sea to another.

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## LESSON III.

### Of EUROPE.

*Quest.* IN what is Europe superior to other parts of the globe?

*Ans.* Europe, which is the least quarter of the globe, has the superiority over the rest of the world, for its greater knowledge in the arts and sciences; for the politeness of its manners; and, in some degree at least, for the policy of its governments, and the equity of its laws.

*Quest.* What are the European governments?

*Ans.* Besides monarchies, in which one man bears the chief sway, there are in Europe, aristocracies, or governments of the nobles, and democracies, or governments of the people, or persons chosen out of them; both of which are called republics: Venice is an example of the former; Holland, and some states of Italy and Switzerland, afford examples of the



the latter. There are likewise mixed governments, which cannot be assigned to any one class. Great Britain partakes of all the three, which is a singular instance; for the other mixed governments in Europe, are composed only of two of the simple forms, such as Poland, several states of Italy, &c.

*Quest.* What is the religion of Europe?

*Ans.* The Christian religion is established throughout every part of Europe, except Turkey; but it is divided into a number of different sects; but these may all be comprehended under three general denominations: 1st. The Greek church; 2d. Popery; and 3d. Protestantism: which last, is again divided into Lutheranism, and Calvinism, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the 16th century.

*Quest.* What is Protestantism?

*Ans.* It is so named from the professors of it, who are called Protestants.

*Quest.* Why are they so called?

*Ans.* From their *protesting*, at the time of the Reformation, against the errors of the church of Rome, or Popery, commonly called the Roman Catholic religion; hence the professors of this religion are called Roman Catholics, or more properly Papists.

## LESSON IV.

### Of EUROPE.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries and situation of Europe?

*Ans.* Europe is bounded on the north by the Frozen ocean; on the east, by Russia in Asia, and the Black sea; on the south, by the Mediterranean

sea ; and on the west, by the Western and Northern ocean. It lies between the 10th degree west, and the 65th degree east long. from London, and between the 36th and 72d degree of north latitude ; being about 2600 miles in length, and 2450 miles in breadth.

*Quest.* What Seas encompass Europe ?

*Ans.* The Frozen ocean, the White sea, the Euxine or Black sea, the Mediterranean, of which the Archipelago is a part ; the Atlantic and Northern ocean, the German or North Sea, and the Baltic.

*Quest.* Which are the most considerable islands of Europe ?

*Ans.* Iceland in the Northern ocean ; Great Britain and Ireland in the Western, or Atlantic ocean ; and Zealand in the Baltic sea. The islands in the Mediterranean are Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, Corfica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and the islands of the Archipelago.

*Quest.* How is Europe divided ?

*Ans.* Europe may be divided into three great parts, the northern, the middle, and the south.

The northern part contains East Greenland (lying between the latitude of 76 and 80 degrees), Nova Zembla (separated from Russia by the strait of Weygate), Iceland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia or Moscovy in Europe. Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, were formerly called by the general name of Scandinavia.

The middle contains the British isles, the Netherlands (which are divided into Holland\* and Flanders), France, Switzerland, Germany, Bohemia, Prussia, Poland, and Hungary.

\* Holland is the general name of the seven United Provinces, as Flanders is of the Austrian and French Netherlands, or the Catholic Provinces.

The southern part contains Portugal, Spain, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and European or Little Tartary.

*Quest.* Which are the capital cities of Europe?

*Ans.* Bergen of Norway, Copenhagen of Denmark, Stockholm of Sweden, and Petersburgh of Russia; London of the British isles, Amsterdam of Holland, Bruffels of Flanders, Paris of France, Bern of Switzerland, Vienna of Germany, Prague of Bohemia, Berlin (in Germany) of the king of Prussia's dominions, Warsaw of Poland, and Buda of Hungary, Lisbon of Portugal, Madrid of Spain, Rome of Italy, and Constantinople of Turkey.

A TABLE shewing the Latitude and Longitude of the above capital cities, with their distances from London on the arch of a great circle, in English miles of  $69\frac{1}{2}$  to a Degree.

	Latitude.		Longitude.		Distance. Miles.
	D.	M.	D.	M.	
London	51	30	* * *		* *
Edinburgh	55	58	3	13 W.	337
Dublin	53	20	6	28 W.	303
Bergen	60	10	5	40 E.	642
Copenhagen	55	41	12	50 E.	603
Stockholm	59	20	18	8 E.	890
Petersburgh	59	56	30	25 E.	1312
Amsterdam	52	23	5	4 E.	225
Bruffels	50	51	4	27 E.	198
Paris	48	50	2	25 E.	214
Bern	47	0	7	20 E.	456
Vienna	48	13	16	28 E.	770
Prague	50	4	14	50 E.	660
Berlin	52	32	13	32 E.	582
Warsaw	52	15	21	5 E.	902
Buda	47	40	19	20 E.	908
Lisbon	38	42	9	2 W.	992
Madrid	40	25	3	39 W.	790
Rome	41	54	12	35 E.	894
Constantinople	41	0	28	59 E.	1560



## 8 EAST AND WEST GREENLAND.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains in Europe?

*Ans.* The Dofrine, or Dofrefield \* mountains between Norway and Sweden; mount Crapac, or the Carpathian mountains, between Poland and Hungary; the Alps, which divide France and Germany from Italy; the Apennines, which run longitudinally almost through Italy, dividing it into two parts; and the Pyrenean mountains which divide France from Spain.

N. B. Rehearse the foregoing Lessons.

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## LESSON V.

*Of the king of DENMARK'S dominions.*

*Quest.* **H**OW are the dominions of his Danish majesty divided?

*Ans.* They may be divided into four parts: 1st, East and West Greenland, Iceland, and the Faro Islands; 2d, Norway; 3d, Denmark proper; and 4th, his territories in the dutchy of Holstein in Germany.

*Quest.* What is the situation of *East Greenland*?

*Ans.* East Greenland, or the country of Spitzbergen, lies between the latitude of 76 and 80 degrees. There is a whale fishery upon its coasts, but the inland parts are uninhabited.

*Quest.* How is *West Greenland* situated?

*Ans.* West Greenland, or Groenland, lies between the meridian of London, and 50 degrees west longitude: its most southern boundary is in the la-

\* These mountains are called at different parts by different names; as Fillefield, Dofrefield, Rundfield, and Dourfield. The Dofrefield is perhaps the highest mountain in Europe.



## ICELAND AND NORWAY. 9

titude of 60 degrees, but how far it may extend north is uncertain. The few inhabitants in it are savages, who employ all the year in fishing or hunting.

*Quest.* How are *Iceland* and the *Faro islands* situated.

*Ans.* Iceland lies between the latitude of 63 and 67 degrees; and the *Faro islands*, which have only some villages and hamlets, lie to the south-east of it. The religion of Iceland is the Lutheran \*.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of *NORWAY*?

*Ans.* Norway, one of the most mountainous countries in the world, is bounded on the south by the entrance into the Baltic, called the Scaggerrac, or Categate; on the west and north, by the northern ocean; and on the east, by the *Dofrine* mountains, which divide it from Sweden. It lies between the latitude of 58 and 72 degrees.

*Quest.* How is it divided?

*Ans.* Norway is divided into four large governments, viz. in the north, *Wardhuys*, which includes *Danish Lapland*, of which *Finmark* is a part; in the middle, *Drontheim*; and in the south, *Bergen* and *Aggerhuys*.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* *Bergen*, a sea-port town, the capital of all Norway; *Stavanger*, on the sea-coast; *Aggerhuys*, the capital of that province, on a bay of the *Categate* sea; *Oslo*, or *Christiana* on the same bay, and *Fredericshall*, or *Fredericstadt*, on the coast of the same sea. Their religion is the Lutheran †.

\* The exports of *Iceland* consist of dried fish, salted mutton and lamb, beef, butter, tallow, train-oil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, raw wool, sheep skins, lamb skins, fox furs of various colours, eider down, and feathers.

† The chief wealth of Norway lies in its forests, which furnish foreigners with masts, beams, planks, and boards.

*Quest.* What is *Lapland*, which you just mentioned?

*Ans.* Lapland is a country inhabited by an ignorant superstitious people, called Laplanders: it extends so far as it is known, from the North Cape in latitude 71 degrees 30 minutes, to the White sea under the Arctic circle. Part of this country belongs to the Danes, part to the Swedes, and part to the Moscovites.

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## LESSON VI.

### D E N M A R K *proper.*

*Quest.* **W**HAT are the boundaries of Denmark?

*Ans.* Denmark is bounded on the north by the Scaggerrac sea, which divides it from Norway; on the east, by the strait called the Sound, which divides it from Sweden; on the south by the Baltic and Germany; and on the west, by the German or North sea. It lies between the latitude of 54 and 58 degrees.

*Quest.* How is Denmark divided?

*Ans.* Into two parts; the peninsula of Jutland, formerly called Cimbria, and the islands at the entrance of the Baltic sea.

*Quest.* Which are the islands in the Baltic?

*Ans.* Funen, separated from Jutland by a strait called the Little Belt; Zealand, separated from Funen by the Great Belt, and from Sweden by the Sound; Langeland, Laland, Falster, Bornholm (east), and some others less considerable. There are likewise several Danish islands on the western coast of the peninsula.

*Quest.* How is Jutland divided?

*Ans.* Into North Jutland, containing four dioceses; and South Jutland, or the dutchy of Sleswick.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of North Jutland?

*Ans.* Albourg, in the diocese of the same name, and on a canal near the Categate sea; Wyburg, in the diocese of that name; Arhusen, a sea-port in the diocese of Arhuse; and Ripen, a sea-port in the diocese of the same name, on the borders of South Jutland.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the dutchy of Sleswick?

*Ans.* Flensburg, on a gulph of the Baltic, and Sleswick on another gulph, the capital of the dutchy. Between Flensburg and Sleswick is the village of Anglen, noted for giving its name to the Angles, or Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of Great Britain, and the ancestors of the bulk of the modern English.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in the isles of Funen and Zealand?

*Ans.* Odensee, in Funen; Copenhagen, in the fine isle of Zealand, the capital of the kingdom, with an university, and a noble capacious harbour; and Elsinore, seated on the Sound.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Denmark?

*Ans.* The government is an absolute monarchy. The religion is the Lutheran, under the direction of six bishops\*.

\* The exports of the Danish dominions are fir and other timber, black cattle, horses, butter, stock-fish, tallow, hides, train-oil, tar, pitch, iron, and furs.



## LESSON VII.

## SWEDEN.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of Sweden?

*Ans.* Sweden is bounded on the north by Danish, or Norwegian Lapland; on the east, by Russia; on the south, by the Baltic sea; and on the west, by the Sound, the Scaggerrac or Categate, and the Dofrine mountains, which divide it from Norway. It lies between the latitude of 56 and 69 degrees.

*Quest.* How is it divided?

*Ans.* Sweden is divided into five large parts, viz. in the south, Gothland; in the middle, Sweden proper, and Nordland, which includes West Bothnia; in the north, Swedish Lapland; and in the east, Finland, which includes Cajania or East Bothnia.

*Quest.* Which are the islands and gulphs of Sweden?

*Ans.* The principal islands are Aland, Gothland, and Oeland. The gulphs are those of Bothnia and Finland.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Gothland?

*Ans.* Bahus, and Gottenburg a sea-port, on the west coast; Lunden, in the territory of Schonen; Calmar, a sea-port town on the Baltic, in Smaland; and Norkoping, in Ostrogothland.

*Quest.* Which are the other chief towns of Sweden?

*Ans.* Stockholm, the capital of the kingdom, with a spacious harbour; Upsal (thirty miles from Stockholm), with a famous university, and an archbishop's see; Uma in West Bothnia, on the gulph of Bothnia; Tornea, on the northern coast of the same

same gulph; and Abo, with an university and a seaport, in Finland proper.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Sweden?

*Ans.* The government is now an absolute monarchy. Their religion is Lutheran, under the direction of the archbishop of Upsal, and thirteen bishops \*.

## LESSON VIII.

GREAT RUSSIA, *or* MOSCOVY, *in* Europe.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of Russia, or Moscovy, in Europe?

*Ans.* Russia, in Europe, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north; by Asiatic Russia on the east; by Little Tartary on the south; and by Poland, the Baltic sea, and Sweden, on the west. It lies between 23 and 65 degrees east longitude, and between the latitude of 47 and 72 degrees.

*Quest.* How is Russia divided?

*Ans.* The European part of this mighty empire is divided into eight great provinces, or governments, besides the provinces conquered from Sweden. These are, part of Kexholm and Carelia, in Finland; Ingria, on the gulph of Finland; and Livonia, on the same gulph, which is divided into the provinces of Estonia and Letonia.

\* The chief wealth of Sweden arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. Their materials for traffic are masts, beams, deal boards, and other sorts of timber for shipping; tar, pitch, bark of trees, pot-ash, wooden utensils, hides, flax, hemp, peltry, furs, copper, lead, iron, cordage, and fish.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers and lakes of Russia?

*Ans.* The most considerable rivers are the Wolga, the Don or Tanais, the Nieper or Boristhenes, and the Dwina.

The Wolga, which is reckoned the largest river in Europe, after traversing the greatest part of Moscovy, discharges itself into the Caspian sea in Asia.

The Don, or Tanais, rises in the south part of the province of Moscow, and after dividing the south-east part of European Russia from Russia in Asia, falls into the Palus Mæotis, or sea of Asoph.

The Nieper, or Boristhenes, which is likewise one of the largest rivers in Europe, rises in the west of Moscow, runs through the eastern part of Lithuania (in Poland) and the country of the Ukraine, and crossing Little Tartary falls into the Euxine or Black sea: and the Dwina running northward, falls into the White sea.

The principal lakes are those of Ladoga, near the gulph of Finland, and Onega.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Archangel, a noted sea-port town on the river Dwina, near the White sea; Petersburgh, the capital of Russia, in the province of Ingria, seated on both sides the river Neva, between the gulph of Finland and Ladoga lake; it is a large handsome city, the seat of a university, and a place of great trade: Great Novogorod (south of Petersburgh) a large and rich town; Riga, a large trading town, the capital of Livonia, and near the gulph of that name; Moscow (*a*), a large city on a river of that name, formerly the glory of the empire; Smo-

(*a*) Latitude 55. 36.



## THE BRITISH ISLANDS. 15

lensko (*b*), on the Nieper; Kiow (*c*), on the same river, the capital of the Ukraine, a country on both sides this river, inhabited by a people called Cossacks \*; and Wornitz or Veronis (*d*), near the river Don, capital of a province of the same name.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Russia?

*Ans.* The government is despotical. The established religion is that of the Greek church, which is governed by a patriarch, and under him are four metropolitans, and eight archbishops. They deny the pope's supremacy, and disclaim image worship, but retain many idolatrous and superstitious customs †.

N. B. Rehearse the four last lessons.

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### LESSON IX.

#### *Of the BRITISH Islands.*

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

*Quest.* WHICH are the British islands?

*Ans.* Two large islands, and several less, lying in the Western, or Atlantic ocean.

(*b*) Lat. 54. 50.    (*c*) Lat. 50. 12.    (*d*) Lat. 53. 15.

\* The Cossacks were originally Polish peasants. Those which inhabit the country of Ukraine are called Zaporovian Cossacks; and those which dwell on both sides the river Don, are called Donskians, or Don Cossacks.

† Russia abounds in forests. Its productions and exports, in general, are many, and very valuable, viz. furs and peltry of various kinds, red leather, linen and thread, iron, copper, sail-cloth, hemp and flax, pitch and tar, wax, honey, tallow, ising-glass, linseed-oil, pot-ash, soap, feathers, train-oil, hogs bristles, musk, rhubarb, and other drugs; timber, and also raw silk from China and Persia.

The Asiatic part of the Russian empire will be treated of Lesson 53.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* Which are the two great islands?

*Ans.* Great Britain and Ireland.

*Quest.* Into how many parts is *Great Britain* divided?

*Ans.* Into two; England and Scotland, which were heretofore two kingdoms, but are now united.

*Quest.* How were they united?

*Ans.* First under one king, after which they became one kingdom.

*Quest.* How were they united under one king?

*Ans.* In 1603, king James VI. of Scotland, became, by inheritance, the first of that name king of England: from whom, the two kingdoms had jointly the name of Great Britain.

*Quest.* How were they united into one kingdom?

*Ans.* That union was brought about in 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

## LESSON X.

### SCOTLAND.

*Quest.* FROM whence did Scotland derive its name?

*Ans.* The word Scot is most probably a corruption of Scyth, or Scythian; the Scots being originally from those vast northern countries of Europe and Asia, called Scythia by the ancients. They invaded this kingdom about the beginning of the fourth century, and having conquered the Picts\*, the territories of both were called Scotland.

\* The Picts are thought to have been the Britons, who were forced northwards by the Belgic Gauls, about fourscore years before the descent of Julius Cæsar; and who, settling in Scotland, were joined by great numbers of their countrymen, who were driven northwards by the Romans.

*Quest.*

## SCOTLAND.

17

*Quest.* What is the government of Scotland?

*Ans.* Since the union, it has been under the same government as England. By the union act, the Scots are to send 16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, to sit in the Parliament of Great Britain.

*Quest.* What is their Religion?

*Ans.* It was once Episcopal Protestant, under two archbishops, and twelve bishops, but since the year 1690, the established religion has been the Presbyterian, or Calvinism, a sort of Ecclesiastical republic, where all priests or presbyters are equal. There is a toleration for all Protestants.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries and extent of Scotland?

*Ans.* Scotland is bounded on the north by the Northern ocean, by the German sea on the east; on the south by England and the Irish sea, and on the west by the same sea and the Atlantic ocean. It lies between the latitude of 54 and 59 degrees, and between 1 and 6 degrees west longitude, being 270 miles long, and 160 broad.

*Quest.* How is Scotland divided?

*Ans.* Scotland, with the islands belonging to it, is divided into thirty-three counties or shires; thirteen of which are on the north of the river Tay, the mountainous parts whereof are called the Highlands; and twenty on the south, called Lowlands.

*Quest.* Which are the islands?

*Ans.* Shetland and Orkney on the north, and the Hebrides, or Western isles.

*Quest.* Which is the largest of the Shetland and the Orkney islands?

*Ans.* Mainland is the largest of the Shetland islands; and Pomona, or Mainland the less, of the Orkney islands.

*Quest.* Which are the principal of the Western islands?

*Ans.*



*Ans.* Lewis or Harries, which belongs to the shire of Ross; Sky, and North and South Uist, belonging to the shire of Inverness; Mull, Jura, and Ila, belonging to Argyleshire; Bute and Arran, which form the shire of Bute.

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## LESSON XI.

## SCOTLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the Counties or Shires north of the Tay?

*Ans.* The shire of Orkney and Shetland, comprehending those islands; Caithness-shire; Sutherlandshire, comprehending the counties of Strathnaver and Sutherland; Ross-shire, which includes the isle of Lewis or Harries; Cromartieshire; Nairnshire; Inverness-shire, comprehending the counties of Inverness, Lochabar, and Badenoch, with the isles of Sky, and North and South Uist; Elginshire, comprehended in the county of Murray; Banffshire; Aberdeenshire, comprehending the counties of Buchan and Mar; Kincardineshire, or the county of Merns; Forfarshire, or the county of Angus; and Perthshire (on both sides the Tay), comprehending the counties of Perth, Gowry, Athol, Broadalbin, Strathern, and Monteith.

*Quest.* Which are the Counties or Shires south of the Tay?

*Ans.* Fifeshire; Kinross-shire; Clackmananshire; Stirlingshire; Dumbartonshire, or the county of Lennox; Argyleshire, comprehending the counties of Argyle and Lorn, with the isles of Mull, Jura, and Ila; Buteshire, comprehending the islands of Bute and Arran; Airshire, comprehending the counties

counties of Cuningham, Kyle, and Carrick; Renfrewshire; Lanerkshire, or the county of Clydesdale; Linlithgowshire, in the west part of Lothian; Edinburghshire, in Mid-Lothian; Haddingtonshire, in East Lothian; Berwickshire, or the county of Mers; Roxburghshire, comprehending the counties of Tiviotdale and Lidisdale; Selkirkshire, in the east part of the county of Tweeddale; Peeblesshire, in the west part of Tweeddale; Dumfriesshire, comprehending Annandale and Nithisdale; Kirkcubrightshire, in the east part of Galloway; and Wigtownshire, in the west part.

## LESSON XII.

## SCOTLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief rivers of Scotland?

*Ans.* The Forth, the Tay, the Spey, the Dee, the Don, the Tweed, and the Clyde.

The Forth, which is the largest river in Scotland, rises in Monteith, and discharges itself near Edinburgh, into that arm of the German sea, to which it gives the name of Firth\* of Forth.

The Tay issues out of Loch† Tay in Broadalbin, and running south-east, passes the town of Perth, and falls into the sea at Dundee, a town in the county of Angus.

The Spey issues from a lake of the same name in Badenoch, and after dividing part of the county

\* Firth is a name given by the Scots to an arm of the sea, or the mouth of a great river.

† The lakes in Scotland are there called lochs,

of Murray from Bamffshire, falls into the sea; as do the rivers Dee and Don, which run from west to east, and disembugue themselves at Aberdeen.

The Tweed rises on the borders of Lanerkshire, and discharges itself into the sea at Berwick, where it divides Scotland from England.

The Clyde, a large river, has its rise in the south part of Lanerkshire, and passing the city of Glasgow falls into the Firth of Clyde, opposite to the isle of Bute.

*Quest.* Which are the chief lakes of Scotland, there called Lochs?

*Ans.* Loch Lomond, in the shire of Dumbarton, which is twenty miles in length, and eight in breadth, and which comprehends thirty isles; Loch Tay in Perthshire; and Loch Ness in the shire of Inverness.

*Quest.* Which are the principal mountains?

*Ans.* The Grampian-hills, which run from east to west, from near Aberdeen to Cowal, a territory of Argyleshire, almost the whole breadth of the kingdom. Another chain of mountains, called Lammer-Muir, begins near the eastern coast in the Mers (Berwickshire), running a great way west. Next to these are Pentland-hills, which run through Lothian, and join those of Tweeddale. Besides those continued chains, among which may be reckoned the Cheviot or Teviot-hills, on the borders of England, Scotland contains many detached mountains, several of which are stupendously high, and of beautiful forms.



## LESSON XIII.

*Sequel of SCOTLAND.*

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns in the seven first mentioned shires north of the Tay?

*Ans.* Kirkwall (*a*), in the island of Pomona, in the shire of Orkney; Wick (*a*), on Wick bay, in Caithness-shire; Dornoch (*a*), on the firth of that name, in Sutherlandshire; Taine (*a*), on Dornoch firth, in Ross-shire, which has Dingwall (*a*) on Cromartie firth, and Fortrose (*b*) on the firth of Murray.

Cromartie, in that shire, and on the firth of the same name; Nairne (*b*), on Murray firth, in Nairnshire; and Inverness (*b*), on Murray firth, in Inverness-shire: three miles east of this place is Cullo-den-house, near which the duke of Cumberland gained a complete victory over the rebels in April 1746.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in the other six shires north of the Tay?

*Ans.* Forres (*b*) and Elgin (*c*), in Elginshire; Cullen (*c*) and Bamff (*c*), in Bamffshire, both on the sea coast. In Aberdeenshire are Inverury (*c*) and Kintore (*c*), both on the river Don; and Old and New (*d*) Aberdeen, which have an university; the last is a large well built city, on the river Dee, with a good foreign trade.

(*a*) The towns noted by letters are borough towns, and these having the same letter chuse jointly one representative to sit in the parliament of Great Britain, in all 15 members.

The thirty-three shires send 30 members; Bute and Caithness chusing alternately, as do Nairne and Cromartie, and Clackmanan and Kinross.

Kincar-

Kincardineshire has Inverbervy (*d*). In Forfarshire are, Montrose (*d*), at the mouth of the river Esk, Brechin (*d*), Forfar (*e*), Aberbrothick (*d*), a sea-port, and Dundee (*e*) on the firth of Tay. Dundee and Montrose are places of considerable foreign trade.

In Perthshire are, Perth (*e*) on the river Tay, Scone, or Scoon, where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned; Culrofs (*f*), on the river Forth; and Dumblain, remarkable for a battle between the duke of Argyle and the rebels in 1715, in which the latter were defeated.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in the ten first mentioned shires south of the Tay?

*Ans.* In Fifeshire are, St. Andrews (*e*), with an university, Couper (*e*), Crail (*g*), Kilrenny (*g*), Anstruthers East (*g*) and West (*g*), Pittenween (*g*), Dyfert (*b*), Kirkaldy (*b*), Kinghorn (*b*), Burntisland (*b*), Inverkeithing (*f*), and Dumfermlin (*f*).

Kinrofs, and Clackmanan, in those shires; Stirling (*f*) in that shire, on the river Forth, and Falkirk, noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces in January 1746.

Dumbarton (*i*) in that shire, on the river Clyde; Inverary (*k*) on Loch \* Fyn, in Argyleshire; and Campbeltoun (*k*), on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Cantire: Rothsay (*k*), in the isle and shire of Bute; Irwin (*k*) and Air (*k*) sea ports in Airshire.

In Renfrewshire are, Greenock on the river Clyde, Renfrew (*i*) on the same river, and Paisley. In Lanerkshire, Glasgow (*i*) on the Clyde, an elegant, regular, well-built, large city, with an university, and a place of great trade to foreign

\* The Scots sometimes give the name of a Loch to an arm of the sea, of which Loch Fyn is an example.

parts ; Rutherglen (*i*), Hamilton and Lanerk (*l*), all on or near the same river.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in the other shires south of the Tay ?

*Ans.* In Linlithgowshire are Linlithgow (*l*), and Queensferry (*f*). In Edinburghshire are, Edinburgh (*m*), the capital city of Scotland, with an university, it sends one member to parliament ; Leith and Musselburgh, sea-port towns. In Haddingtonshire, Haddington (*n*), surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry ; North-Berwick (*n*), near which general Cope was defeated by the rebels in 1745 ; and Dunbar (*n*), remarkable for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots.

The other chief towns are, Duns and Lauder (*n*), in Berwickshire ; Kelso, on the river Tweed, in Roxburghshire, not inferior to any place in the south part of Scotland ; and Jedburgh (*n*), a handsome town. Selkirk (*l*), and Peebles (*l*), on the Tweed, in those shires ; Dumfries (*o*), on the river Nith, in that shire, which has Sanquhar (*o*) near the same river ; Lochmaben (*o*), and Annan (*o*), near Solway firth. In Kirkcudbrightshire are, Kirkcudbright (*o*), a sea-port, and New Galloway (*p*) ; and in Wigtownshire are, Wigtown (*p*), Whitehorn (*p*), and Stranraer (*p*), all on the sea-coast.

*Quest.* What are the exports of Scotland ?

*Ans.* The commerce of Scotland is very extensive, and their exports various. They consist of linen, cambricks, checks, Osnaburghs, inkle, and the like commodities ; caps, stockings, mittens, and other articles of their own wool ; coals, stones for paving the streets of London, horned cattle, salmon, herrings, &c. The fisheries, which are very beneficial, are not confined to their own coasts, for they have a vast concern in the whale fishery carried on upon the coast of Spitsbergen.

*Quest.*



*Quest.* What is the general character of the Scots?

*Ans.* They are temperate in their diet, of a robust and hale constitution, can endure incredible fatigues, are brave, and lovers of literature.

N. B. Rehearse the five last lessons.

## LESSON XIV.

### ENGLAND.

*Quest.* INTO how many parts is England divided?

*Ans.* Into two; England, properly so called, and the principality of Wales, anciently called Cambria.

*Quest.* From whence is the name of England derived?

*Ans.* From the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, so named from a village in Denmark (before mentioned \*), called Anglen, which furnished a great part of the original Saxon adventurers who invaded this island.

*Quest.* What names had it before?

*Ans.* The whole island was called Albion (a word signifying White) from its white cliffs; and in the time of the Romans, who subdued it, it went by the name of Britannia, and its natives were then known by the name of Britons.

*Quest.* When did the Romans subdue Britain?

*Ans.* The first descent was made by Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor, about 52 years before Christ; and the whole island was subdued by Agri-

cola, general to the emperor Domitian, in the year of Christ 79. But the Roman empire being afterwards furiously invaded by infinite numbers of those barbarous nations from the North, under the names of Goths and Vandals, the Romans withdrew their forces from Britain, and took their last farewell of it about the year 448.

*Quest.* At what time was the Saxon invasion?

*Ans.* The Saxon invasion took place about the year 450, and the Britons were subdued by them after a violent struggle of near 150 years.

*Quest.* How was England divided by the Saxons?

*Ans.* The Saxon leaders erected out of their whole conquests seven kingdoms, usually styled the Saxon Heptarchy; but, in the year 828, Egbert king of Wessex, or the West Saxons, united it into one kingdom, by the name of England.

*Quest.* Which was the last of the Saxon kings?

*Ans.* Harold the Usurper, who was slain in the decisive battle fought in the year 1066, between him and William (commonly called the Conqueror, from his conquering England) duke of Normandy, a province of France, facing the south of England.

*Quest.* What are the chief commendations of England?

*Ans.* The clemency of the air, fertility of the soil, wholesomeness of its waters, richness of its mines, its extensive commerce, and the mildness of its government.

*Quest.* What is the government of England?

*Ans.* Monarchical mixed with aristocratical and democratical.

*Quest.* How does it appear?

*Ans.* By the King, in whom is vested, by our constitution, the supreme executive power of Great Britain and Ireland; and by the Parliament, which prepares all the laws, and is composed of a House of

Lords, and a House of Commons, which last are chosen by, and are the representatives of the people\*.

## LESSON XV.

## ENGLAND.

*Quest.* WHAT is the religion of England?

*Ans.* The religion by law established is the Episcopal Protestant, governed by bishops un-

\* The members of the House of Commons elected in England, Wales, and Scotland, are as follow, viz.

## In ENGLAND.

40 Counties, which send up to Parliament	80 knights.
25 Cities (Ely none, London 4)	50 citizens.
167 Boroughs, two each	334 burgessees.
5 Boroughs (Bewdley, Monmouth, Abington, Banbury, and Higham Ferrers) one each	5 burgessees.
2 Universities	4 representatives.
8 Cinque Ports †	16 barons.

## W A L E S.

489

12 Counties	12 knights.
12 Boroughs	12 burgessees.

## S C O T L A N D.

33 Shires	30 knights.
67 Cities and Boroughs	15 burgessees.

Total

558

† The Cinque Ports are five havens, or sea-port towns, which lie on the coast of Kent and Sussex; namely, Sandwich, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Hastings, to which Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford, are now added: they are under the government of the constable of Dover castle, and were first established by William the Conqueror, for the better security of the coast.

der



der the King, who is styled in public writs the supreme head of the church.

*Quest.* What religions are tolerated by law?

*Ans.* All Protestants; and though the Papists are not tolerated by law in the exercise of their religion, it is under very mild and gentle restrictions.

*Quest.* How many bishops are there?

*Ans.* Two archbishops and twenty-four bishops, besides the bishop of Sodor \* and Man. The two archbishops are those of Canterbury and York.

*Quest.* How many suffragans hath each archbishop?

*Ans.* Canterbury has twenty-one, York only four.

*Quest.* Name the suffragans of Canterbury.

*Ans.* The bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, Salisbury, Worcester, Lincoln, Norwich, Hereford, Chichester, Litchfield and Coventry, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Peterborough, Oxford, Rochester, Gloucester, Bristol; and in Wales, St. David's, Landaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor.

*Quest.* Name the suffragans of York?

*Ans.* The bishops of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man.

*Quest.* Do all the bishops sit in the House of Lords?

*Ans.* All, except the bishop of Sodor and Man, he not being possessed of an English barony.

*Quest.* What rank have the archbishops?

\* Sodor is a little village in Iona, or Columbkil, a small western island of Scotland near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man (in the Irish sea), for which reason the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

*Ans.* The archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer of the realm, as well as metropolitan of the English church. He takes precedence, next to the royal family, of all dukes and officers of state; so does likewise the archbishop of York, his grace of Canterbury and the lord chancellor excepted.

*Quest.* What rank have the bishops?

*Ans.* Above all the lay barons; and the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, take precedence of the others, who take place according to the seniority of their consecrations.

## LESSON XVI.

### ENGLAND.

*Quest.* **W**HAT are the boundaries and extent of England?

*Ans.* England is bounded by Scotland on the north, by the German sea on the east, by the English channel, which divides it from France, on the south, and by St. George's channel and the Irish sea, on the west. It lies between the latitude of 50 and 56 degrees, and between 2 degrees east, and 6 degrees 20 minutes west longitude, being 360 miles in length, and 350 in breadth.

*Quest.* How is England divided?

*Ans.* Since the Norman conquest, England has been divided into 40 counties; which, excepting Middlesex and Cheshire, are comprehended in six circuits, or progresses of the judges, who go these circuits twice a year to administer justice to the subjects

jects who are at a distance from the capital \*. Wales is divided into 12 counties, which, including Cheshire, are comprehended in four circuits.

*Quest.* How are the forty English counties situated?

*Ans.* There are six in the North, eighteen Middle counties, six in the East, six in the South, and four, which are called the West of England.

*Quest.* Which are the counties in the North?

*Ans.* Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, the bishopric of Durham, Yorkshire, and Lancashire.

*Quest.* Which are the middle counties?

*Ans.* Nine westward; namely, the county palatine of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, War-

\* The Circuits are as follow, viz.

1. Northern circuit, comprehending the counties of Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

2. Midland circuit, comprehending Northampton, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicestershire, and Warwick.

3. Oxford circuit, comprehending Berks, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Salop, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester.

4. Norfolk circuit, comprehending Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

5. Home circuit, comprehending Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey.

6. Western circuit, comprehending Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset.

Middlesex, being the seat of the supreme courts of justice, is not comprehended in any circuit.

#### THE CIRCUITS OF WALES:

Chester circuit, comprehending Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire.

North Wales circuit, comprehending Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, and Merionethshire.

South Wales circuit, comprehending Radnorshire, Breconshire, and Glamorganshire.

Carmarthen circuit, comprehending Carmarthenshire, Pembroke-shire, and Cardiganshire.



wickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire: nine Eastward; Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Liecestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire.

*Quest.* Which are the counties in the East?

*Ans.* Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgehire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, and Essex.

*Quest.* Which are the Southern counties, and those called the West.

*Ans.* In the South, Kent, Suffex, Surry, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire; in the West, Dorsetshire, Somersetsire, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

*Quest.* Which are the chief *islands* of England?

*Ans.* The Isle of Man, in the Irish sea, which is about 30 miles long, and from 8 to 15 broad; its chief towns are Castle-town, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey.

The Isle of Anglesey, which is the most northern county of Wales.

Scilly, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying to the west of Cornwall, of which county they are reckoned a part: St. Mary's is the largest.

The Isle of Wight, lying on the south coast of Hampshire, being a part of that county.

In the English Channel, on the coast of Normandy, are the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. These islands are within the diocese of Winchester, in Hampshire.

## LESSON XVII.

## ENGLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief rivers of England.

*Ans.* The most considerable are the Thames, the Medway, the Severn, and the Trent.

The Thames, a beautiful noble river, rises on the confines of Gloucestershire, under the name of *Isis*, and passing Oxford, runs to Dorchester, ten miles below it; where, receiving the river *Thame*, it is called Thames, in Latin *Tamisis*, both names being joined into one; from thence it continues its course to London, and after dividing the counties of Kent and Essex, falls into the German sea.

The Medway rises in Ashdown forest, in Sussex, and passes by Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester, beyond which it is divided into two branches by the isle of Sheppey, the western branch falling into the mouth of the Thames, and the eastern branch, after watering the coast of Kent falls into the sea.

The Severn, a very rapid river, rises in North Wales, at Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryshire, and passing Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, falls into Bristol channel.

The Trent, rises in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, passes the confines of Derbyshire, goes through Nottinghamshire to Lincolnshire, and being joined by the Ouse, and several other rivers towards the mouth, obtains the name of the Humber, and falls into the sea.

*Quest.* Which are the other principal rivers?

*Ans.* There are several of them, some of which are, the Ouse (which is a Gaelic word, signifying water in general), which falls into the Humber,

after receiving the water of many other rivers. Another Ouse rises in Buckinghamshire, and falls into the sea near Lynn in Norfolk. The Lower Avon, which rises in Wiltshire, and runs to Bath and Bristol, falling into the mouth of the Severn below that city.

*Quest.* Which is the Upper Avon?

*Ans.* The Upper Avon rises in Leicestershire, and running by Warwick, falls into the Severn at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire.

*Quest.* Which are the chief Lakes in England?

*Ans.* The Lakes of England are but few, the chief are, Wittlesea mere, Ramsay mere, and Soham mere, in the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire. In a rainy season, all the Fens in the Isle of Ely are overflowed, and form a lake of 40 or 50 miles in circumference. Another lake, called Winander mere, lies on the west borders of Westmoreland.

*Quest.* Which are the chief Forests?

*Ans.* The chief Forests are, Windsor in the east part of Berkshire; New Forest, lying in the south-west part of Hampshire, opposite to the Isle of Wight; for the making of which William the Conqueror demolished 36 churches. The forest of Dean, which comprehends that part of Gloucestershire lying between the Severn and Monmouthshire; and Sherwood Forest, in the west part of Nottinghamshire, famous for Robin Hood and his companions\*.

\* The first Norman kings of England, partly for political purposes, that they might the more effectually enslave their new subjects, and partly from the wantonness of power, converted immense tracts of ground into forests, for the benefit of hunting, and these were governed by laws peculiar to themselves, so that it was necessary about the time of passing the Magna Charta, to form them into a sort of a code, called the forest-laws; and justices in Eyre, so called from their sitting in the open air, were appointed to see them observed. By degrees those vast tracts were disforested, and the chief forests, properly so called, remaining out of no fewer than 69, are those above mentioned.

*Quest.*



*Quest.* Which are the chief Mountains?

*Ans.* Though England is full of delightful rising grounds, and the most inchanting slopes, yet it contains few mountains. The most noted are the Peak in Derbyshire, the Pendle in Lancashire, the Wolds in Yorkshire, the Cheviot-hills on the borders of Scotland, the Chiltern in Bucks, Malvern in Worcester-shire, Cotswold in Gloucestershire, and the Wrekin in Shropshire.

N. B. Rehearse the four preceding Lessons.

## LESSON XVIII.

### ENGLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of Northumberland?

*Ans.* Newcastle upon Tyne\*, the county town, principally noted for its coals, and Morpeth on the river Wanspeck, borough towns; Alnwick; Tynemouth, and North-Shields, sea-port towns at the mouth of the river Tyne, and Hexham on the same river.

*Quest.* Which islands belong to this county?

*Ans.* Coquet, Fairn, and Holy Island.

*Quest.* What is Berwick upon Tweed?

*Ans.* A large town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, it is a town and county of itself, and sends two members to parliament †.

*Quest.*

\* The towns in England and Wales, noted by asterisks are assize towns.

† Northumberland, including Berwick, sends eight members to parliament.

Part of this county is hilly, but the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals produced here is generally known.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Cumberland*?

*Ans.* The city of Carlisle \*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Eden, Penrith (south), Cockermouth, a borough town (west), Workington on the river Derwent, and Whitehaven and Raven-glass, sea-port towns †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Westmoreland*?

*Ans.* Appleby \*, the county town, and a borough, Kirkby Stephen, Kendal, noted for its different manufactures, and Kirkby Lonsdale on the river Lon ‡.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the bishopric of *Durham*?

*Ans.* The city of Durham \*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Were; South-Shields, at the mouth of the Tine, Sunderland, noted for its great trade in sea-coal, and Hartlepool, sea-port towns; Stockton, on the river Tees, Darlington, Barnard Castle on the river Tees, and Aukland ||.

*Quest.* What is *Yorkshire*.

*Ans.* It is the largest county in England, and therefore divided into three parts; the North Rid-

At the time of the Romans, they built a wall cross Northumberland and Cumberland to defend their possessions from the invasions of the Scots and Picts, hence commonly called Picts wall, of which some small remains are yet left. It began at Solway Firth, and passing Carlisle ended at Tinnmouth.

† Cumberland sends six members to parliament. This county is for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fowls, with abundance of large salmons, and other fish; and they have mines of black lead, coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris.

‡ Westmoreland sends four members to parliament. This is a mountainous country, with some vallies, fruitful in corn and pasture, and the hills feed a great number of sheep.

|| Durham sends four members to parliament. The north and west sides of this county are hilly, and in general barren; but the eastern part is pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead.

ing,

ing, the East Riding, and the West Riding. The city of York \*, on the river Ouse, is the capital of the whole; it is a large beautiful place, the see of an archbishop, and is a city and county of itself.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the North Riding of Yorkshire?

*Ans.* Richmond upon the Swale, Northallerton, Thirsk, a small place, Rippon upon the Yore, noted for its manufactures of hard-ware; Boroughbridge and Aldborough upon the same river; Knaresborough upon the Nid, Malton upon the Derwent, and Scarborough a sea port, borough towns; and Whitby, a sea-port town on the river Esk.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the East Riding?

*Ans.* Hull, or Kingston upon Hull \*, a port town and county of itself, and one of the principal places for trade in England; Beverley, upon the same river, one of the finest towns in the county, and Heydon, borough towns; Bridlington, or Burlington, a sea port town, and Howden, on the river Ouse.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the West Riding?

*Ans.* Skipton, near the river Aire (west of York), Leeds on the same river, noted for a great manufacture of woollen cloth, as are likewise Halifax, and Wakefield on the Calder; Pontefract, a borough town; Doncaster on the river Don; Barnsley; and Sheffield, noted for the most considerable manufactures of hard-ware in England next to Birmingham †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Lancashire?

† Yorkshire sends thirty members to parliament. The soil of this county is in some places very fruitful, in others barren. Besides their various manufactures, there are mines of iron, lead, and coal.



*Ans.* Lancaster\*, the county town, on the river  
 Leam, Clithrow near the Ribble, Preston upon the  
 same river, Wigan on the river Douglas, Newton,  
 an inconsiderable place, and Liverpool, a port town  
 on the river Mersey, borough towns; the last is  
 the most considerable trading town in England, next  
 to London and Bristol: Warrington on the river  
 Mersey, and Manchester, noted for several curious  
 manufactures †.

## LESSON XIX.

## ENGLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of Che-  
 shire.

*Ans.* The city of Chester\*, the capital, a bishop's  
 see, seated on the river Dee, a place of very consi-  
 derable trade; Northwich, Middlewich, Maccles-  
 field, Congleton on the river Dane, Namptwich on  
 the Wefer, and Malpas †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Derbyshire?

*Ans.* Derby\*, the county town and a borough,  
 on the river Derwent, Ashburn, and Chester-  
 field †.

*Quest.* What is the Peak of Derbyshire.

† Lancashire sends fourteen members to parliament. Some parts of  
 this county, especially towards the east, are hilly and barren; but in  
 general, it yields corn, pastures, fish, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp.

† Cheshire sends four members to parliament. The soil of this  
 county being fitter for pasture than corn, they feed a great number of  
 cattle; and from it we have very good cheese, well known all over the  
 kingdom. Besides which, there are salt-works, which yield fine  
 white salt, also mines of coal.

† Derbyshire sends four members to parliament. It produces lead,  
 iron, coals, and mill stones, besides what is common to other counties.

*Ans.*

*Ans.* It is a rocky mountainous country, much visited on account of some rarities called the Wonders of the Peak, besides Buxton Wells.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Staffordshire*?

*Ans.* The city of Litchfield, a bishop's see united to Coventry, it is a city and county of itself; *Stafford*, the county town, on the river Sow, *Newcastle-under-Line*, and *Tamworth* on the river *Thame*, on the borders of *Warwickshire*, borough towns; *Burton-upon-Trent*, noted for its ale, *Utoxeter* near the river *Dove*, and *Wolverhampton* (south of *Stafford*), chiefly noted for its iron manufactory †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Warwickshire*?

*Ans.* The city of *Coventry* \*, which, with *Litchfield*, is a bishop's see; it is a place of considerable manufactures in stuffs and ribbands; the city, with the territories about it, is a county of itself: *Warwick* \*, the capital, a borough town, of good trade, near the river *Avon*; *Stratford* on the same river; and *Birmingham* (west of *Coventry*), which is one of the largest and most populous towns in England, and carries on an amazing trade in excellent and ingenious hard-ware manufactures †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Worcestershire*?

† *Staffordshire* sends ten members to parliament. The soil in the south part of this county is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal pits and iron mines. The middle is level and plain, the north hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and lime stone; and they have a manufactory of beautiful porcelain and earthen ware.

† *Warwickshire* sends six members to parliament. The soil of this county is fertile, producing corn and pasture, particularly in the south part, called the *Vale of Red Horse*: and it has iron mines.

*Ans.*

*Ans.* The city of Worcester \*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Severn, remarkable for the cloathing manufacture; Evesham, almost surrounded by the river Avon; Droitwich on the river Salwarp, of great note for its salt pits, and Bewdley on the Severn, borough towns, but the last sends only one member to parliament; Kidderminster on the river Stour †, noted for a manufacture of beautiful carpets, and woollen manufactures of various kinds; and Stourbridge, on a branch of the same river, noted for its glass-houses ‡.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Shropshire?

*Ans.* Shrewsbury \*, the capital, a large town on the banks of the Severn, Wenlock, Bridgenorth on the Severn, Ludlow on the river Thame, and Bishop's-Castle near the river Clun, borough towns ||.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Herefordshire?

*Ans.* The city of Hereford \*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Wye; Weobly, and Lemster on the river Lug, of great note for its fine wool, borough towns; Ledbury, and Ross on the river Wye §.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Monmouthshire?

† Stour is the name of several small rivers in England.

‡ Worcestershire sends nine members to parliament. The soil in the vales and meadows of this county is very rich, producing corn and pasture; and several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. Their principal commodities are cyder, perry, and very fine salt, besides beautiful porcelain and earthen ware.

|| Shropshire sends twelve members to parliament. The west and south parts of this county are mountainous, but the east and north more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile everywhere, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities.

§ Herefordshire sends eight members to parliament. The soil of this county is fruitful, especially in the vales. That part towards Wales is hilly, and well stocked with flocks of sheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder.

*Ans.*



*Ans.* Monmouth \*, the county town and a borough (but sends only one member to parliament), seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Monow; Abergavenny, Chepstow on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn; Caerleon and Newport, on the river Usk †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Gloucestershire?

*Ans.* The city of Gloucester \*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Severn; it is a large place, where great quantities of pins are made, and is a city and county of itself; Tewksbury, at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, and Cirencester, on the river Churn, borough towns; Tetbury, and Dursley †.

## LESSON XX.

### ENGLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns in Oxfordshire?

*Ans.* The city of Oxford \*, the capital, with a bishop's see and an university, seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell; the city, with the suburbs, is three miles in circumference; Woodstock, chiefly noted for Blenheim house, and Ban-

† Monmouthshire sends three members to parliament. The soil of this county is fruitful, especially in the vallies, and the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats.

† Gloucestershire sends eight members to parliament. The soil of this county is extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Eveham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. There are iron mines in Dean forest.

bury, on the river Cherwell, borough towns; but the last sends only one member to parliament; Bedford (west of Oxford), Witney, noted for the greatest manufactory in England for blankets; and Henley on the Thames †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Buckinghamshire*?

*Ans.* Buckingham \*, the capital, seated on the river Ouse, Ailesbury \*, Wendover, Amersham, Chipping-Wycomb, and Marlow on the Thames, borough towns; Eaton on the banks of the Thames, famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. Stony Stratford (north-east of Buckingham), on the river Ouse; and Newport Pagnell, on the same river, noted for the bone-lace made there †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Bedfordshire*?

*Ans.* Bedford \*, the county town, and a borough, seated on the river Ouse; Biggleswade, on the river Ivel; and Dunstable †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Huntingdonshire*?

*Ans.* Huntingdon \*, the county town, and a borough, on the river Ouse; St. Ives, and St. Neots, on the same river; and Kimbolton, noted

† Oxfordshire, exclusive of the university, sends seven members to parliament. The air of this county is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats; the soil is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods.

† Buckinghamshire sends fourteen members to parliament. The members for Amersham are chosen by the lord's tenants of the borough who pay scot and lot, about 130 in number. The soil of this county is rich, being mostly chalk or marle. The most general manufactures are bone-lace and paper.

† Bedfordshire sends four members to parliament. This is a pleasant county, diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, and abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

for the castle of that name, the seat of the duke of Manchester †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Northamptonshire*?

*Ans.* The city of Peterborough, a bishop's see, seated on the river Nen, Higham-Ferrers (which sends only one member to parliament), on the same river, Northampton \*, the capital, on the same river, and Brackley, on a branch of the river Ouse, borough towns; Wellingborough, on the river Nen, and Daventry (west of Northampton) †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Rutlandshire*?

*Ans.* Rutlandshire is the least county of England: the chief towns are Okeham \*, and Uppingham †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Leicestershire*?

*Ans.* Leicester \*, the county town, and a borough, where great quantities of stockings are wove, seated on the river Sour; Melton-Mowbray, on the banks of the river Eye; and Bosworth (west of Leicester) famous for a bloody battle between Richard III. wherein he was slain, and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII §.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Nottinghamshire*?

† Huntingdonshire sends four members to parliament. The soil of this county is generally rich, producing rich pasture and corn.

‡ Northamptonshire sends nine members to parliament. This county contains a great number of gentlemens' seats; and the soil is fertile in corn and grass.

§ Rutlandshire sends only two members to parliament. The soil of this county is rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep.

§ Leicestershire sends four members to parliament. The soil in the southern part of this county is very fruitful, and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. In the northern part, which is stony, there are coal-pits. The county is noted for plenty of beans.



*Ans.* Nottingham \*, the county town, which has a large manufacture of wove stockings; it is seated on the river Leane, near the Trent; Newark-upon-Trent, and Retford, borough towns; and Mansfield, a town of great trade in the forest of Sherwood †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Lincolnshire*?

*Ans.* Lincolnshire, next to Yorkshire, the largest county in England, is divided also into three parts; Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the last, probably so called, because it is a marshy country.

The chief towns of Lindsey are, the city of Lincoln \*, a bishop's see, seated on the river Witham, the capital of the whole, and a county of itself; Grimsby, a borough and port town, at the mouth of the Humber; Louth; Horncastle, on the river Bane; and Gainborough on the river Trent.

In Kesteven are, Stamford, a large handsome town, on the river Weland, on the edge of Northamptonshire, and Grantham on the river Witham, borough towns, and New Sleaford.

In Holland are, Boston, a borough town, near the mouth of the river Witham; and Spalding, on the river Weland †.

† Nottinghamshire sends eight members to parliament. The soil of this county to the east, near the rivers, is fertile in corn and pasture, but the west part is chiefly barren; great part of it being taken in by Sherwood forest, which has several coal mines.

† Lincolnshire sends twelve members to parliament. The soil of the north and west parts of this county is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. In the east and south parts they have fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese.

In the cathedral of Lincoln is a remarkable great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, which requires fifteen able men to ring it.

## LESSON XXI.

## ENGLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of *Norfolk*?

*Ans.* The city of *Norwich* \*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river *Yare*; it is a large, handsome, populous place, and has large and flourishing manufactories for stuffs, stockings, &c. *Yarmouth*, a sea-port town of considerable trade at the mouth of that river; *Thetford* \* (south west) on the *Little Ouse*; *Lynn Regis*, at the mouth of the river *Ouse*; and *Castle-Rising*, borough towns †.

*Quest.* Which are the places of note in *Suffolk*?

*Ans.* *Ipswich*, the capital, a sea-port town on the river *Orwell*, *Eye* or *Aye* (north), *Bury St. Edmunds* \*, or *St. Edmundsbury* †, *Sudbury* on the river *Stour*, *Orford*, a poor place on the sea-coast, *Aldborough* a sea-port town, and *Dunwich*, a poor place on the sea-coast, borough towns; *Southwold* and *Lestoff*, on the sea-coast; *Beccles*, *Bungay*, *Halesworth*, *Woodbridge* (east of *Ipswich*), *Hadley* on the river *Preston*, *Stow-market* (north) and *Mil-denhall* on a branch of the river *Ouse* §.

† *Norfolk* sends twelve members to parliament. The soil of this county is various. There are many heaths, but near the sea are rich marshes fit for grazing cattle, and in general it is a fruitful county. They have many sea-fish and water fowls.

‡ The air of this town is supposed to be the best in England. It took its name from *St. Edmund*, a Saxon king, who was buried here after being murdered in a wood.

§ *Suffolk* sends sixteen members to parliament. On the sea coast of this county it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, peas, and rye; the inland parts are clayey; the borders towards *Essex* are fit for pastures, and the north-west produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactories of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broad-cloth, stuffs, and coarse linen.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* Is not *Newmarket* in *Suffolk*?

*Ans.* *Newmarket*, noted for its horse races, is partly in *Suffolk* and partly in *Cambridgeshire*.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in *Cambridgeshire*?

*Ans.* *Cambridge*\*, a borough, and the county town, with an university, seated on the river *Cam*; the city of *Ely*, a bishop's see, in an island of the same name; this city, with the territories about it, which include the town of *Wisbeach*, &c. is a county of itself, but sends no members to parliament†.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Hertfordshire*?

*Ans.* *Hertford*\*, the capital, on the river *Lea*, and *St. Albans*, on the river *Coln*, so named from a monastery dedicated to *St. Alban*, a Roman martyr, borough towns; *Ware*, on the river *Lea*, noted for the *New River*, which begins to be cut not far from this town; *Stortford*, *Royston*, *Baldock*, *Hitching*, a large town, where great quantities of malt are made, and *Barnet*, which stands partly in *Hertfordshire*, and partly in *Middlesex*‡.

*Quest.* Which are the places of note in *Middlesex*§?

*Ans.* *London*, on the *Thames*, the metropolis of the British empire, and the first city in the world; it being the seat of liberty, the emporium of wealth,

† *Cambridgeshire*, exclusive of the university, sends four members to parliament. The soil of the south part of this county is very good, but the north fenny, where there are large wares and meers full of fish.

‡ *Hertfordshire* sends six members to parliament. This county abounds in corn, river fish, sheep, and fat cattle.

§ *Middlesex* sends eight members to parliament. The soil of this county is fertile, nor can it hardly be otherwise, as they never want dung to manure the land.



of a surprising extent †, and of the most extensive trade: the city of Westminster ‡, which is generally reckoned part of London, though under a distinct government, seated likewise on the banks of the Thames; Chelsea, a very handsome village on the same river, remarkable for its magnificent hospital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-house and gardens; Kensington, a village and royal palace, with handsome gardens; Brentford; Hampton Court, famous for a royal palace, the buildings, gardens, and parks of which are about four miles in circumference, and watered on three sides by the Thames; Staines, on the same river; Uxbridge; Enfield, in Enfield Chace; and the villages of Hampstead, Highgate, and Hackney.

*Quest.* What is most remarkable in London?

*Ans.* The river Thames, which is continually filled with fleets, sailing to or from the most distant climates; the Tower ¶; London bridge §, and Black Friars bridge; the Monument, erected in memory of the dreadful fire in the year 1666; the Bank of England, which began to be erected in 1732; the Royal Exchange, first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, but being burnt down in 1666, was rebuilt and finished in 1669; the Mansion-house, for the Lord Mayor, the first stone of which was laid in October 1739; Guildhall; St. Paul's Cathedral; the Abbey ¶ of Westminster; Westminster-hall,

† London, in its largest sense, includes Westminster, Southwark, and part of Middlesex. London is supposed to have been founded about the year of Christ 44.

‡ Westminster is named from its abbey, formerly called a Minster, and from its West situation in regard to St. Paul's.

¶ The Tower is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is said William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower.

§ London bridge was first built with stone about the year 1163.

¶ The Abbey was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III.

one of the largest rooms in Europe that has a roof not supported by pillars; the two Parliament-houses, Westminster-bridge, &c.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in *Essex*?

*Ans.* Colchester, the capital, on the river Coln, famous for its manufactures of bays and serges; Harwich, a sea-port town, where the boats are stationed that go to Holland; and Malden at the mouth of the river Chelmer, a place of considerable trade, borough towns; Chelmsford\*, the county town on the same river; Braintree, and adjoining to it Bocking, a very large village; Saffron-Waldon (north west), and Epping (south) the principal place upon Epping Forest †.

## LESSON XXII.

### ENGLAND.

*Quest.* WHICH are the places of note in *Kent*?

*Ans.* The city of Canterbury, the capital, an archbishop's see, seated on the river Stour; it is a large populous place, has a silk manufactory, and is a city and county of itself; Chatham, on the river Medway, noted for being the principal station of the royal navy, and for ship-building in the king's yard and private docks, &c. the city of Rochester, a bishop's see, adjoining to Chatham; Maidstone\*, the county town, and a borough, on the river Medway; Cranbrook; Tunbridge, on a branch of the Medway, noted for its mineral springs; Deptford, on the river Thames, considerable for its

† Essex sends eight members to parliament. The productions of this county are corn, fish, fowls, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world.

fine docks for building ships, and for the king's yard, &c. Greenwich, on the same river, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory; Woolwich, on the same river, of great note for its fine docks and yards, as likewise for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, and other warlike stores; Dartford, on the river Darent; Gravesend, on the Thames, a place of great resort, it being the common landing-place for seamen in their passage to London; Queenborough, a small borough town, and the fort of Sheerness, both in the isle of Sheppy; Milton, on a creek of the river Medway, noted for its excellent oysters; Feverham, on another creek of the same river; Margate, a sea-port town in the isle of Thanet, much frequented of late for bathing in the salt water; Sandwich, a Cinque port; Deal, a sea-port town, between which and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or coming home; Dover, a Cinque Port, and the station of the packet-boats that pass between Dover and Calais; and Hithe and Romney, Cinque Ports, but these two are now only small places †.

*Quest.* Which are the places of note in *Suffex*?

*Ans.* The city of Chichester, the capital, a bishop's see; Arundel, on the river Arun, Midhurst, on a small river, Horsham, near St. Leonard's forest, Steyning, Bramber, Shoreham, a sea-port town, Lewes \*, a large town on the river Ouse, and East Grinstead \*, near the borders of Surry, borough towns; Rye, a Cinque Port, and a place of con-

† Kent, exclusive of the Cinque Ports, sends ten members to parliament. This county abounds in corn, fruits, and pastures, and produces likewise great quantities of hops. The marshes in the lower parts are proper to feed cattle and sheep. It has iron mines, and is noted for its apples, pears, plums, apricots, and cherries.



considerable trade in the shipping way; Winchelsea, a Cinque Port, now a mean place, and Hastings, a Cinque Port; Battel, famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy over Harold king of England; Seaford, a Cinque Port; and Brighthelmstone, a sea port town †.

*Quest.* Which are the places of note in *Surry*?

*Ans.* The borough of Southwark, adjoining to London, on the banks of the Thames; Guildford \*, on the river Wey, one of the principal towns in the county, Haslemere, a very small place, Ryegate (east of Guildford), Gatton, now reduced to a village, and Blechingly, borough towns; Croydon \* (north); Richmond, noted for a royal palace, with a very fine park, and delightful gardens; Kingston \*, a principal town on the river Thames; Epsom, Dorking, on a branch of the river Mole; Godalming (west), on the river Wey, and Farnham, on the same river, noted for fine hops ‡.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Hampshire*?

*Ans.* The city of Winchester \*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Itching; Southampton, a sea-port town, and county of itself; Lymington, and Christ-Church, in the New Forest, Stockbridge (north-west of Winchester), Andover, and Whitechurch, now a poor place, borough towns; Basingstoke; Alton, on the river Wey; Petersfield, a borough town, on the river Loddon; Portsmouth, a borough and sea-port town, where great part of the royal navy is built, and where are

† *Sussex*, exclusive of the Cinque Ports, sends twenty members to parliament. The soil in the middle of this county is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards *Kent*, and has several iron mines. The sea coast is high and chalky.

‡ *Surry* sends fourteen members to parliament. The middle of this county is barren and full of heaths, but in other parts the soil is fertile and good.

some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores in Europe; it is seated in the isle of Portsea, opposite to which is Spithead, the usual rendezvous of the royal navy. Two other chief towns are, Rumsley (north of Southampton), and Ringwood in the forest.

Those in the Isle of Wight are, Newport, Yarmouth, and Newton, borough towns; and Cowes, a sea-port town, chiefly noted for having a safe harbour †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Berkshire*?

*Ans.* Windsor on the Thames; famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace; Reading\*, the principal town in the county, seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames; Wallingford on the Thames; and Abingdon\* on the same river, borough towns, but the last sends only one member to parliament; Newbury (west of Reading), on the river Kennet, Okeingham (east), and Maidenhead on the Thames †.

*Quest.* Which are the places of note in *Wiltshire*?

*Ans.* The city of Salisbury, or New Sarum\*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Avon; Wilton, on the river Willey, now a mean place, but noted for a manufactory of very fine carpets, Hindon, Heytsbury, Westbury, Devises, a pretty large town, Calne, on a river of the same name, Chippenham, on the river Avon, Wotton-Basset,

† Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight, sends twenty-six members to parliament. The soil of this county is various. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters, and oysters. Here are also some woollen manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom.

† Berkshire sends nine members to parliament. In general, this is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White-Horse.

Malmſbury on the Avon, Cricklade, on the river Ifis, Marlborough, a pretty large town, on the river Kennet, Bedwin, an inconfiderable village, Luggerſhal, Old Sarum, a place almoſt without inhabitants, and Downton, or Dunkton, on the river Avon, all boroughs; Warminiſter (weſt of Heytſbury), at the ſpring head of the river Willyborne, and Trowbridge †.

## L E S S O N XXIII.

### *Sequel of* E N G L A N D.

*Queſt.* WHICH are the chief towns of *Dorſetſhire*?

*Anſ.* Dorcheſter \*, the capital, on the river Frome, Melcombe Regis, on an arm of the ſea, much frequented for bathing in the ſalt water, Weymouth, a very ſmall place adjoining to it; Bridport, which has a large manufactory of ſail-cloth, &c. Lyme, a large ſea-port town, Shaftſbury (in the north part of the county), Pool, a ſea-port town, Wareham, and Corfe-Caſtle, a ſmall place in a peninſula, called Purbeck, borough towns; Sherborn, a large town (north of Dorcheſter); Blandford and Winborn on the river Stour †.

*Queſt.* What is *Portland*?

† Wiltſhire ſends thirty-four members to parliament. The north part of this county is hilly, the ſouth level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are ſeveral towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture.

‡ Dorſetſhire ſends twenty members to parliament. The ſoil of this county is ſandy, except in ſome rich meadows, plains, and vallies. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of ſheep; and on the ſea-coaſts there is plenty of fiſh. It produces all the commodities common to other counties, manufactures, cordage for the navy, and has likewiſe linen and woollen manufactures.

*Anſ.*



*Ans.* A peninsula of Dorsetshire, noted for free stone.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Somersetshire*?

*Ans.* The city of Bath, seated on the river Avon, famous for its hot-baths; Wells, a small city which has its name from the wells and springs about it, it is a bishop's see, together with Bath; Bridgewater, a large town on the river Parret, Taunton\*, on the river Tone, which has several large woollen manufactories, and is reckoned the best town in the county, Ilchester, on the river Yeovil, and Milbourn-Port, borough towns; Yeovil (south-west), on the river of that name; Somerton, Glastonbury, Bruton (east), on the river Brew; Shepton-Mallet; Frome, on the river Frome; Porlock, on Bristol channel; Minehead, a borough and sea-port town on the same channel, and Watchet on the same coast.

*Quest.* What is *Bristol*?

*Ans.* Bristol\*, is a city and sea-port town, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Avon, chiefly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, and is a city and county of itself; it has many very important manufactures, and is now reckoned the second town, or city, in England, with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade†.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in *Devonshire*?

*Ans.* The city of Exeter\*, the capital, a bishop's see, seated on the river Ex, a place of good trade, and has a large manufactory of different articles;

† Somersetshire, including Bristol, sends eighteen members to parliament. The soil of this county is very fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number, and the lower parts, which are full of bogs. Besides several large manufactures, it has lead, copper, and lapis calaminaris.

Ashburton (south-west), Totnes, on the river Dart, Dartmouth, a large sea-port town by the same river, Plimpton, on a branch of the river Plime, Plymouth, on the river Plime, a large sea port town of great strength, very well fortified, and has a very commodious harbour, Bearalston, a small town, Tavistock, a large town on the river Tavey, or Tave, Oakhampton, Barnstable, a sea-port, on the river Tan, Tiverton, on the river Ex, and Honiton, which has a large manufactory of bone-lace, borough towns; Topsham, on the river Exmouth, Crediton (north-west), Torrington (north-west), on the river Towridge, and Biddiford, a large town on the same river †.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Cornwall*?

*Ans.* Launceston \*, the county town, on the river Tamar, Saltash (south), Leskard, Fowey, Grampond, on the river Valle, Truro, on a branch of Falmouth haven, one of the principal towns in the county, and Penryn, a considerable town on a creek of the same haven, borough towns; Falmouth, a sea-port town of good trade, Helston, a borough town on the river Low, Penzance, on a creek of Mount's Bay, St. Ives, a borough and sea-port town, and Padstow, on the north coast of the county.

*Quest.* What other borough towns are there in *Cornwall*?

*Ans.* The twelve following, but they are inconsiderable places, viz.

Bossiney, on the sea-coast, Camelford, on the river Camel, Newport, Kellington, St. Germain's,

† Devonshire sends twenty-six members to parliament. This county has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The sea coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful when manured. Besides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry.

Eastlow, on a creek of the sea, and near to it Westlow, Lestwithiel, on the river Foy, Tregony, near a creek of Falmouth haven, St. Mawes, on the same haven, St. Michael (north), and Bodmyn\* (north-east) †.

*Quest.* What is the commerce of England?

*Ans.* Its commerce is so extensive, and its manufactures and produce so great, that the English are become the most powerful people in the world.

*Quest.* What is their general character?

*Ans.* They are a mean between the saturnal genius of the German, and the mercurial temper of the French, which renders them solid and persevering. This disposition, among those of liberal education, leading them to a close application to study, they are arrived to such a pitch of true and sound learning, as justly entitles them to the empire of human knowledge. The English are not, however, remarkable for invention, though they are for their improvements upon the inventions of others; and in the mechanical arts, they excel all nations in the world. Courage is a quality that seems to be congenial to the English nation. Their soldiers are bold and intrepid in battle; and, in naval engagements, their sailors are unequalled.

N. B. Rehearse the six last lessons.

† Cornwall sends forty-four members to parliament. This county is remarkable for its tin mines, or stannaries, which are under peculiar immunities and privileges, by what are called the stannary laws. The number of Cornish miners is said to amount to 100,000. An ore called Mundic is found in the beds of tin, which being manufactured, is said to equal in goodness the best Spanish copper. The other commodities are blue slate, corn, fruits, cattle, and a little silver. The soil is generally hilly and rocky, though there are many fruitful vallies, particularly near the sea.



## LESSON XXIV.

## WALES.

*Quest.* FROM whence did Wales derive its name?

*Ans.* From the Belgic Gauls, who made a settlement in England about fourscore years before the first descent of Julius Cæsar, and thereby obtained the name of Galles, or Walles (the G and W being promiscuously used by the ancient Britons); that is, Strangers. These Gauls were driven into Wales by the Romans, and from them, according to the best antiquaries, the Welch are descended.

*Quest.* When was Wales annexed to England?

*Ans.* In 1282, by Edward I. who subdued it; and his son (afterwards Edward II.), was declared Prince of Wales, from whom this title has always descended to the eldest sons of the kings of England.

*Quest.* What is the government of Wales.

*Ans.* This principality was united and incorporated with England, in the 27th of Henry VIII. since which it has been under the same form of government.

*Quest.* What is their Religion?

*Ans.* The established religion is that of the church of England, but the common people in many places are so tenacious of their ancient customs, that they retain several of the Romish superstitions, and some ancient families among them are still papists.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of Wales?

*Ans.* Wales is bounded on the east by the counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth; on the south, by Bristol channel; and on the west

west and north, by St. George's channel and the Irish sea.

*Quest.* How is Wales divided?

*Ans.* Into twelve counties; six of which are called North-Wales, and six South-Wales?

*Quest.* Which are the counties of North-Wales?

*Ans.* The Isle of Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire.

*Quest.* Which are the counties of South-Wales?

*Ans.* Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknock, or Breconshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokehire.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* The Dee, the Cluyd, the Severn, the Wye, the Usk, and the Fowy.

The Dee rises in Merionethshire, and falls into the Irish sea below Chester; the Cluyd rises in Denbighshire, and falls into the same sea; the Severn has its source at Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryshire; the Wye rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow in Monmouthshire; the Usk rises in the west of Breconshire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn below Newport; and the Towy has its source on the confines of Cardiganshire, and falls into Bristol channel below Carmarthen.

*Quest.* Which are the principal mountains of Wales?

*Ans.* Wales in general is a mountainous country, especially towards the north; but the most famous mountains are Snowdon in Carnarvonshire, and Plinlimmon, which lies partly in Montgomery, and partly in Cardiganshire.

## LESSON XXV.

*Sequel of WALES.*

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of *North-Wales.*

*Ans.* In the Isle of Anglesey are, Beaumaris \*, a borough and sea-port town, and Holyhead, on a cape of that name, where people usually embark for Dublin.

In Carnarvonshire, Carnarvon, a borough town, on the sea shore, the birth-place of Edward II. Bangor, a bishop's see, and Conway \*, a large town at the mouth of the river Conway.

In Denbighshire, Denbigh, a borough town, on a branch of the river Clwyd, Ruthin \*, on the same river, and Wrexham \*.

In Flintshire are, Flint, a borough town on the river Dee, Holywell, noted for the well of St. Winifrid, a female martyr; St. Asaph, on the river Elwy, a bishop's see, but a very poor place; and Mold \*.

The other chief towns are Bala \*, and Dolgelly \*, on the river Avon, in Merionethshire; Welchpool \*, on the Severn, in Montgomeryshire, a large town, with a very good trade; and Montgomery, a small borough town.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *South-Wales?*

*Ans.* Cardigan \*, in that shire, a large populous, borough town, on the river Tivy; Radnor, a borough; and Presteign \*, a large handsome town, in Radnorshire; Brecon \*, in that shire, a large borough town, on the river Usk, with a good trade in cloathing.

In



In Glamorganshire are, Cardiff, a borough town, on the river Tawe, which has a considerable trade with Bristol; Landaff, a bishop's see, on the same river; Cowbridge \*, Neath (north-west), on the river Neath, and Swansea, a large sea-port town of good trade.

In Carmarthenshire, Carmarthen \*, a considerable borough town, on the banks of the river Tivy.

In Pembrokeshire, Pembroke on a creek of Milford-haven, a town of extensive trade, and Haverford-West \*, a large place, of considerable trade, borough towns; and St. David's, a bishop's see †.

*Quest.* What is the commerce of Wales?

*Ans.* Their trade is mostly inland, or with England, into which they import numbers of black cattle, and great quantities of coals. Though Wales is mountainous, it has rich vallies, which produce crops of wheat, rye, and other corn, and the mountains feed great numbers of goats.

*Quest.* What is the general character of the Welch?

*Ans.* They are inclined to a choleric temper, and value themselves greatly on their pedigrees and families; but are honest, brave, and hospitable.

† Pembrokeshire sends three members to parliament; all the other counties send two each, except Merionethshire, which sends only one.

## LESSON XXVI.

## IRELAND.

*Quest.* FROM whence did Ireland, called in Latin Hibernia, derive its name?

*Ans.* Probably from a Phœnician, or Gallic term, signifying the farthest habitation westward.

*Quest.* What is the government of Ireland?

*Ans.* After the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. (anno 1172), the laws of England were received and sworn to by the Irish nation. He was styled Lord of Ireland, so were his successors till Henry VIII. who took the title of king of Ireland. They are now governed by a lord lieutenant sent by the king, and a parliament of their own, but subordinate to that of Great Britain. Their House of Commons consists of 300 members.

*Quest.* What is their religion?

*Ans.* The established religion is the same with that of England; but all Protestant Dissenters, and likewise the Papists, are tolerated, which last are very numerous. In the year 1733, nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants were of that religion, but now the inequality is not so great.

*Quest.* How many archbishops and bishops are there in Ireland?

*Ans.* Four archbishops, and eighteen bishops.

*Quest.* Which are those?

*Ans.* The archbishop of Armagh; and under him the bishops of Meath, Clogher, Down Patrick and Connor, Londonderry, Raphoe, Kilmore, and Dromore.

2. Dublin;

2. Dublin; and under him the bishops of Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, and Ossory. Ossory is the western division of Queen's county.

3. Cashel; and under him, Limerick, Ardfoe and Aghadoe, Waterford and Lismore, Cork and Ross, Cloyne, and Killaloe and Kilfenora.

4. Tuam; and under him, Elphin, Clonsfert, and Killala.

## LESSON XXVII.

### I R E L A N D.

*Quest.* **W**HAT are the boundaries and extent of Ireland?

*Ans.* Ireland is bounded on the east by St. George's channel and the Irish sea; on the north-east by a channel about 20 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on all the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between the latitude of 51 and 56 degrees, being 280 miles long, and 160 broad.

*Quest.* How is Ireland divided?

*Ans.* Into four great Provinces, which are divided into 32 Counties; and each county is subdivided into Baronies, of which there are 260.

*Quest.* Which are the Provinces?

*Ans.* Ulster, north, containing 9 counties; Leinster, east, and 12 counties; Munster, south, and 5 counties; and Connaught, west, with 6 counties.

*Quest.* Which are the counties of Ulster?

*Ans.* Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.



*Quest.* Which are the counties of *Leinster*?

*Ans.* Longford, West-Meath, East-Meath, Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wexford.

*Quest.* Which are the counties of *Munster*?

*Ans.* Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary.

*Quest.* Which are the counties of *Connaught*?

*Ans.* Clare, Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim.

*Quest.* Which are the chief Rivers of Ireland?

*Ans.* The Shannon, the Ban, the Boyne, the Liffey, the Barrow, the Noer, the Suir, the Blackwater, and the Lee.

The Shannon issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and serving as a boundary between the provinces of Connaught, Leinster, and Munster, falls into the Atlantic ocean.

The Ban divides Londonderry from Antrim, and falls into the ocean near Colerain.

The Boyne passeth the south boundary of Louth, and falls into St. George's channel at Drogheda, as doth the Liffey at the bay of Dublin.

The Barrow, the Noer, and the Suir, uniting their streams below Ross (a town in Wexford), fall into the channel at Waterford-haven, on the east of that county.

The river Blackwater discharges itself into Youghall bay, on the east of the county of Cork; and the river Lee runs into Cork harbour.

*Quest.* Which are the chief Lakes, or Loughs?

*Ans.* The great Lake Neagh, lying between the counties of Antrim and Tyrone, remarkable for its petrifying quality; Lough Earn, in Fermanagh; Corrib, in Galway; and Lough Derg, between Galway and Tipperary. The Irish are so fond of loughs, that, like the Scots, they often give that term

term to inlets of the sea ; for instance, Lough Foyle, and Swilly, on the north of Ireland.

*Quest.* Which are the chief Forests ?

*Ans.* The chief forests lie in the province of Leinster, namely, in the King's and Queen's counties, and those of Carlow and Wexford. There are likewise great forests in the province of Ulster, lying in the county of Donegal, in the north part of Tyrone, in the county of Fermanagh, along Lough Earn, and in the north part of the county of Down, wherein the oak is esteemed as good as any of the English growth.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains ?

*Ans.* Though Ireland, when compared with some other countries, is far from being mountainous, yet it contains several mountains ; those of Mourne and Iveagh, in the county of Down, are reckoned among some of the highest in the kingdom, of which Slieu-Denard has been calculated at a perpendicular height of three fifths of a mile.

## LESSON XXVIII.

### *Sequel of I R E L A N D.*

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of the province of *Ulster* ?

*Ans.* In Donegal are, Donegal on a bay of that name, Ballyshannon, near the same bay, and Rapho (north-east), a bishop's see. On a small island in a lake east of Donegal, is St. Patrick's Purgatory, a place much resorted to by the Papists.

In Fermanagh, Enniskillen, on the east side of Lough Earn.

In

In Tyrone, Dungannon (in the east part of the county), and Clogher (south-west of it) a bishop's see.

In Londonderry are, Londonderry, or Derry, a bishop's see, near the mouth of the river Mourn, and Colerain, on the river Ban.

In Antrim, Carrick-Fergus, a sea-port town on a bay of the same name, a very rich and populous place; Belfast, a sea-port town on the same bay; Lisburn, and Connor (north) a bishop's see.

In Down are, Down or Downpatrick (west of Strangford-bay), and Dromore, both bishop's sees.

In Armagh, Charlemont on the river Blackwater, and Armagh, now a small village, the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. Monaghan, in the county of that name; and Cavan, and Kilmore, a bishop's see, in the county of Cavan.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the province of *Leinster*?

*Ans.* Longford, in the county of that name; Mullinger, in West-Meath; Trim, on the river Boyne, in East-Meath; Drogheda, on the same river, in Louth; Dublin, in that county, the capital city of Ireland, seated on the river Liffy, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an university; Wicklow, a sea-port, and Kildare, a bishop's see, in those counties; Philipstown, in the north-east part of King's county; Maryborough, in Queen's county; Kilkenny, on the river Noer, in that county, a large, rich, and populous city, and a bishop's see, by the title of bishop of Ossory; Carlow, on the river Barrow, in that county, in which is Old Leighlin, a bishop's see; Wexford, a sea-port town in that county, which has Ferns (north), a bishop's see.



*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the province of *Munster*?

*Ans.* In Waterford, is the town of that name, a bishop's see, seated on the river Suir, reckoned the next city to Cork for riches and shipping; and Lismore, a bishop's see, near the river Blackwater.

In Cork; Cork, a bishop's see, seated on the river Lee, reckoned the second city in Ireland in magnitude, riches, and trade; Youghall, at the mouth of the river Blackwater; Cloyne, a bishop's see; Kinsale, a sea-port town of considerable commerce; and Ross, a sea-port, and a bishop's see, united to Cork.

The other chief towns are, Ardfort, in the north-west part of Kerry, a bishop's see, united to Aghadoe (south-east of it); Limerick, in that county, on the river Shannon, an elegant and rich place, with a bishop's see, and south of it Killmallock; and in Tipperary, is Cashel, an archbishop's see, in the southern part of the county.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the province of *Connaught*?

*Ans.* Killaloe, on the river Shannon, in the county of Clare, a bishop's see, united to Kilfenora (which lies north-west of it); Galway, in that county, and on the bay of the same name; Clonsfert (east), a bishop's see, in the same county; and Tuam (north-west), the see of an archbishop, now reduced to a small village; Roscommon, and Elphin, a bishop's see, in the county of Roscommon; Ballinrobe, in the south part of Mayo, and Killala (north of it) a sea-port town, with a bishop's see; Sligo, in that county, and on the bay of the same name; and Leitrim, in that county, near the river Shannon †.

Having

† The chief exports of Ireland consist of linen cloth, yarn, lawns, cambrics, and woollen yarn. The other exports are horses and black cattle,

Having finished our survey of the British isles †, we will return again to the continent, beginning with the Netherlands; but first make yourself perfect in the foregoing lessons, particularly in the geography of your own country, that you may be able to give a good account of it.

## LESSON XXIX.

## NETHERLANDS.

*Quest.* WHAT are the Netherlands?

*Ans.* The Netherlands, or Low Countries, are seventeen provinces, which were formerly part of Gallia Belgica or Belgic Gaul, and afterwards of the circle of Belgium or Burgundy in the German Empire.

cattle, green hides, tallow, suet, beef, pork, butter, cheese, and several other commodities. They have so many cattle, and such a plenty of provisions, that not only the English, but other ships, frequently go there to be victualled: but, notwithstanding the plenty of their country, the poor people live very miserably.

The old Irish, or, as they are termed by the protestants, the *mere Irish*, are generally represented as an ignorant, uncivilized, and blundering sort of people. Impatient of abuse and injury, they are implacable and violent in all their affections, but quick of apprehension, courteous to strangers, and patient of hardships; and when employed in the service of foreign princes, they are distinguished for intrepidity, courage, and fidelity. Their barbarisms may, in great measure, be attributed to their religion, by far the greatest number of them being Papists; and, it is the interest of the priests, who govern them with an absolute sway, to keep them in the most profound ignorance. The gentry, and better sort of the Irish nation in general, differ little in language, dress, manners, and customs, from those of the same rank in Great Britain, whom they imitate. Their hospitality is well known, but in this they are sometimes suspected of more ostentation than real friendship.

† The forts and settlements belonging to Great Britain in the East Indies, and Africa, and the British empire in America, will be spoken of in their proper places.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of the Seventeen Provinces?

*Ans.* They are bounded by the German sea on the west and north; by Germany east, and by France on the south: lying between the latitude of 49 and 54 degrees.

*Quest.* What are the grand divisions of these provinces?

*Ans.* They are divided into north and south; the northern division contains the seven United Provinces, usually known by the name of *Holland*, the inhabitants of which are called the Dutch; the southern contains the Austrian † and French Netherlands, or the ten Catholic provinces.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of the *United Provinces*?

*Ans.* The government may be called a democratical Republic \*. The established religion is the Presbyterian, or Calvinism.

*Quest.* Which are the seven *United Provinces*?

*Ans.* Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Guelderland (which comprehends the counties of Arnheim, Zutphen, and Nimeguen, and the upper quarter of Guelderland); Utrecht, Holland and Zealand.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers of these provinces?

† Austria is an archdukedom in the circle of Austria, in Germany. The archduke, whose residence is at Vienna, is the present emperor of Germany.

\* The United Provinces subsist in a common confederacy, but each province has an internal government or constitution independent of the others: this government is called the states of that province, and the delegates from them form the States General, in whom the sovereignty of the whole confederacy is vested. These are styled High and Mighty Lords, or the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands; or, their High Mightinesses. The Stadtholder is president of the states of every province, and though he has no voice in the assembly of the States General, yet he has very great power and influence; in short, though he has not the title, he has more real authority than many kings.

*Ans.*



*Ans.* The Rhine, the Maese, the Scheld, and the Vecht.

The Rhine forms itself into three branches on entering this country, one of them called the Issel, runs north, and separating Arnheim from Zutphen and Overysfel, falls into the Zuider sea; the other two branches join the river Maese, or Meuse, which forms the south boundary of Nimeguen, and runs west through Holland into the German sea. The Scheld divides itself into two branches on the south-east of Zealand; the one, called the western Scheld, separates Zealand from Flanders; and the other, called the eastern Scheld, after separating part of Zealand from Brabant, runs between the islands of Zealand into the sea. The Vecht runs from east to west through the province of Overysfel, and falls into the Zuider sea. There are many small rivers that join these, and a prodigious number of canals.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Friesland*, *Groningen*, and *Overysfel*?

*Ans.* In *Friesland* are, *Franeker*, with an university, and *Lewarden*, the capital of the province; *Groningen*, the capital of that province, with a famous university; and in *Overysfel* is *Deventer*, on the river *Issel*, with an university.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Guelderland*?

*Ans.* *Zutphen* on the river *Issel*, and *Nimeguen*, on the south branch of the Rhine, called the *Vahal*, the capital of Dutch *Guelderland*. The upper quarter of *Guelderland*, which comprehends the quarter of *Ruremond*, is possessed by three sovereigns. The north part of the quarter of *Guelderland*, in which is the town of *Gelder* or *Guelders*, belongs to the king of *Prussia*; the town of *Venloe*, and the fortress of *Stevenswaert*, both on the river *Maese*, belong to the Dutch; and *Ruremond*, on the same river, with its dependencies, to the house of *Austria*.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* What is the capital of *Utrecht*?

*Ans.* The capital is of the same name, and has a famous university.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Holland*?

*Ans.* Sardam, a sea-port town (seven miles north-west of Amsterdam); Amsterdam, a large, rich, trading, handsome city, the capital of all the Dutch Netherlands, with one of the largest and finest harbours in Europe; Leyden, with an university, the largest city in the province, next to Amsterdam; the Hague, noted for the magnificence and beauty of its buildings; Delft, where a prodigious quantity of fine earthen-ware is made, known by the name of Delft-ware; Rotterdam, on the river Maese, a large, strong, handsome town, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, and next to Amsterdam for commerce and wealth; and Helvoetsluys, a sea-port town in the island of Vorn.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Zealand*?

*Ans.* Middleburg, the capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand; and Flushing, a sea-port town in the same island \*.

## LESSON

\* There are many excellent meadows in the United Provinces, and they make prodigious quantities of butter and cheese, but the quantity of grain produced here is not sufficient for home consumption; and indeed most of the comforts, and even necessities of life, are imported. Notwithstanding these inconveniencies, the industry of the Hollanders furnishes as great a plenty of the necessities and commodities of life, and upon as easy terms, as they are to be met with in any part of Europe. They have a good breed of sheep, the wool of which is highly valuable.

The Dutch are remarkably industrious and frugal. An account of their commerce would comprehend that of almost all Europe. There is scarcely a manufacture that they do not carry on, or a state to which they do not trade. Their air and temperature of the climate incline them to phlegmatic, slow dispositions, both of body and mind; and yet they are irascible, especially if heated with liquor. In general all appetites and passions seem to run lower here than in other countries, that of avarice excepted.

The

## LESSON XXX.

*Sequel of the NETHERLANDS.*

*Quest.* WHICH are the ten Provinces of the  
*Austrian and French Netherlands?*

*Ans.* Brabant; Antwerp, and Malines (two small provinces, or lordships, inclosed by Brabant); Flanders, Artois, Cambresis, Hainault, Namur, Limburg, and Luxemburg.

*Quest.* Which are the principal rivers and canals?

*Ans.* The chief rivers are the Maese, the Sambre, the Scheld, and the Lis.

The Maese rises in Champagne (in France), runs north through Lorrain, and after entering the Netherlands, receives the Sambre at Namur, from thence runs north-east by Liege, Maestricht, and Venloe; and afterwards running west, divides Nimieguen from Brabant, continuing its course through Holland into the German sea. The Scheld rises on the confines of Picardy (in France), runs through Cambresis, Hainault, and Flanders, receiving the Lis at Ghent, from thence continuing its course to Antwerp, it afterwards divides in two branches, as before mentioned in speaking of this river.

The principal of the canals, of which there are many, are those of Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend.

*Quest.* How is *Brabant* divided?

*Ans.* Into Dutch and Austrian Brabant.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

The acquisitions of the Dutch in the Austrian Netherlands will be mentioned in the next lesson; and their settlements in the East Indies, and Africa, and in Surinam in South America, will be spoken of hereafter.

*Ans.*



*Ans.* In Dutch Brabant are, Boisleduc (north), and (west of it) Breda.

In Austrian Brabant, Antwerp on the Scheld, and Mechlin, or Malines, the capitals of those provinces or lordships; Brussels, the finest and richest city of the Netherlands, of which it is the capital; and Louvain, with a celebrated university.

*Quest.* How is *Flanders* divided?

*Ans.* Into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* In Dutch Flanders are, Sluys, with a very good harbour, and (east of it) Hulst.

In Austrian Flanders, Ostend, a sea-port town; Bruges, now an inconsiderable place; Ghent, at the confluence of the rivers Scheld and Lis, formerly the capital of Flanders, but now much reduced; Ypres (south-west), and Tournay on the Scheld.

In French Flanders are, Dunkirk on the sea-coast, Gravelines, a sea-port town, Lille, the capital, and Douay, with a famous university.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Artois* and *Cambresis*?

*Ans.* The provinces of Artois and Cambresis are subject to France. In Artois are St. Omer and Arras. Near Agincourt, a village 12 miles south of St. Omer, Henry V. of England obtained a signal victory, with a handful of men, over the French. In Cambresis, is Cambray, the capital, on the river Scheld.

*Quest.* How is *Hainault* divided?

*Ans.* Into Austrian and French Hainault: the town of Mons is in the former; and in French Hainault are Conde, and Valenciennes, the capital, both on the Scheld.

*Quest.* Which is the capital of *Namur*?

*Ans.*

*Ans.* The province of Namur is subject to Austria; the capital is of the same name, seated at the confluence of the rivers Maese and Sambre.

*Quest.* How is *Limburg* divided?

*Ans.* A part is subject to the Dutch, in which is Maastricht, on the river Maese; and the other part to Austria.

*Quest.* How is *Luxemburg* divided?

*Ans.* The greater part is subject to Austria, the capital of which is Luxemburg; and the other part, a very small one, to France, in which is Thionville, on the river Moselle.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of the Netherlands?

*Ans.* The Austrian Netherlands are still considered as a circle of the empire, of which the arch-ducal house, as being sovereign of the whole, is the sole director and summoning prince. This circle is under a governor-general, appointed by the court of Vienna. The established religion of the Netherlands, except those parts subject to the Dutch, is that of the church of Rome\*.

\* The chief manufactures of the French and Austrian Netherlands, are their beautiful linens and laces; in which they are yet unrivalled, particularly in that species called cambricks, from Cambray, the chief place of its manufacture.

The Flemings (for so the inhabitants of Flanders and the Austrian Low Countries are generally called) are thought to be a heavy, blunt, honest people; but their manners are somewhat indelicate.

## LESSON XXXI.

## FRANCE.

*Quest.* FROM whence did France derive its name?

*Ans.* France took its name from the Franks, a German nation, who in the fifth century conquered the Gauls, the ancient inhabitants.

*Quest.* What was this kingdom called by the Romans?

*Ans.* It was called Transalpine Gaul, or Gaul beyond the Alps, to distinguish it from Cisalpine Gaul, on the Italian side of the Alps.

*Quest.* When was Gaul subdued by the Romans?

*Ans.* It was annexed to the Roman empire by Julius Cæsar, about 48 years before Christ, and continued in the possession of the Romans till the downfall of that empire in the fifth century.

*Quest.* What is the government of France?

*Ans.* It is an absolute monarchy, but the parliaments of France, of which there are twelve, are some kind of check upon the regal authority.

*Quest.* What is its religion?

*Ans.* The religion of France is that of the church of Rome; and the king, by way of compliment, is called his Most Christian Majesty\*.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of France?

\* There are in France 17 archbishops, 113 bishops, 770 abbies for men, 317 abbies and priories for women, besides a great number of less convents; but many of the abbies and nunneries have been lately suppressed, and the revenues seized by the king. The ecclesiastics of all sorts are computed at near 200,000, and their revenues at about six millions sterling. The universities and public colleges are in number twenty-eight.

*Ans.*



*Ans.* This extensive and mighty kingdom is bounded by the English channel and the Netherlands, on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, east; by the Mediterranean, and the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Spain, south; and by the bay of Biscay, west. It lies between the latitude of 42 and 51 degrees.

*Quest.* How is France divided?

*Ans.* Into thirty six governments (besides one in the French Netherlands), eleven of which are in the north, eighteen in the middle, and seven in the south.

*Quest.* Which are the governments in the North?

*Ans.* Boulonois (in the north part of the province of Picardy); Picardy and Artois; Normandy; the territory of Caux or government of Havre-de-Grace (in the province of Normandy); Paris and Isle of France; Champagne and the territory of Brie; four governments in the province of Lorrain; and Alsace.

*Quest.* Which are the Middle governments?

*Ans.* Bretagne, Maine and Perche, Anjou, Saumurois, Touraine, Orleanois, Nivernois, Berry, Poitou, Aunis, Saintonge and Angumois, Marche, Limosin, Auvergne, Bourbonnois, Lyonnois, Burgundy, and Franche Comté.

*Quest.* Which are the South governments?

*Ans.* Guienne and Gascony, Lower Navarre, Languedoc, Foix and its dependencies, Roussillon, Dauphine, and Provence.

*Quest.* Which are the principal rivers of France?

*Ans.* The Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Seine, and the Somme.

The Loire rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc, and falls into the bay of Biscay below Nantz. The Rhone rises in Switzerland, receives the Soane at Lyons, and then running south

falls into the Mediterranean. The Garonne rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the bay of Biscay below Bourdeaux. The Seine has its source in Burgundy, and after visiting Troyes, Paris, and Rouen, falls into the English channel at Havre-de-Grace; and the Somme runs through Picardy, falling into the same channel.

*Quest.* Which are the principal canals?

*Ans.* France abounds with canals, but the most considerable ones are those of Languedoc, Calais, and Orleans.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains?

*Ans.* The Alps, which divide France from Italy; the Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain; Vauze, which separates Lorrain from Alsace, and Franche Comté; Mount Jura, which divides Franche Comté from Switzerland. The Cevennes in Languedoc; and Mount Dor in Auvergne.

## LESSON XXXII.

### F R A N C E.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of the province of *Picardy*?

*Ans.* Calais, a sea-port, 21 miles from Dover; Boulogne, or Bullen, another sea-port, and capital of the Boulonois; Cresley, noted for a victorious battle against the French by Edward III. of England; Abbeville, on the river Somme, and Amiens, the capital of the province, on the same river.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the province of *Normandy*?

*Ans.* Normandy is divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper borders upon Picardy, and the

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Lower

Lower upon Bretany. In Upper Normandy are, Dieppe, a sea-port town; Havre-de-Grace, a sea-port at the mouth of the river Seine; and, on the opposite bank, Honfleur, a sea-port; Caudebec, on the Seine, Rouen on the same river; the capital of the whole province, with a parliament; and Lisieux. In Lower Normandy are, Caen, the capital, with a celebrated university, Bayeux, and Alenzon, on the borders of Maine.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the *Isle of France*?

*Ans.* Beauvais, Noyon, Laon, Soissons, Senlis, Mante on the Seine, St. Germain, with a royal palace, on the same river; Paris, on the same river, the capital of the kingdom, and one of the largest and most populous cities in Europe; it has an university, is the see of an archbishop, who is duke and peer of the realm, and is the seat of the first parliament of France: Versailles, with a magnificent palace, which is usually the royal residence; another fine palace is at Fontainebleau.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Champagne*?

*Ans.* Sedan on the Maese, Rheims, the capital of the province, and one of the largest cities of France, with an university, and the see of an archbishop, who is duke and peer of the realm; St. Menchoud, Chalons, St. Dizier, Joinville, Langres, Troyes, a very large town on the river Seine, and Sens.

*Quest.* Which are the four governments in the province of *Lorrain*?

*Ans.* The three bishoprics of Verdun, Metz, and Toul; and Lorrain, which comprehends the dutchy of Lorrain proper, and the dutchy of Bar.

The chief towns in the dutchy of Bar, are Bar-le-Duc, the capital, and Pont-a-Mousson (north-east),



east), with an university. In Lorrain proper, Nanci, the capital, and Mirecourt (south).

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Alsace*?

*Ans.* Alsace is divided into the Lower and Upper; Strasburg, a large handsome city, is the capital of the whole: the capital of Upper Alsace is Colmar.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Bretany*?

*Ans.* Bretany is divided into the Lower on the west, and the Upper on the east. In Lower Bretany are, Morlaix, a sea-port; Brest, a small town, but with the best harbour in the kingdom; Port L'Orient, and Port Louis, sea-port towns; and Vannes, near the sea. In Upper Bretany are, Brioux and St. Malo, sea-port towns; Rennes, the capital of the province, with a parliament; and Nantz, on the river Loire, with an university, and one of the most considerable places in the kingdom.

## LESSON XXXIII.

### FRANCE.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of the governments of *Maine* and *Perche*, *Anjou*, *Saumurois*, *Touraine*, and *Orleanois*?

*Ans.* Mans, the capital of Maine; Angiers of Anjou, in which is Beaufort, from whence the duke of Beaufort takes his title; Saumur, the capital of Saumurois; and Tours, on the river Loire, the capital of Touraine. Orleanois, contains the district of Blaisois, in which is Blois on the Loire; Orleanois proper, in which is Orleans, the capital, on the same river, with an university, and one of the

most celebrated places in France ; the province of Beauce, in which is Chartres ; and the province of Gastinois, in which is Montargis.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the governments of *Nivernois, Berry, Poitou, Aunis, Saintonge,* and *Angumois* ?

*Ans.* Nivers, on the Loire, the capital of Nivernois ; Aubigni (from whence the duke of Richmond takes his title of duke in France), in Berry, which has Bourges, the capital, with a famous university, and Issoudun ; Poitiers, the capital of Poitou, near which Edward, the Black Prince, son of Edward III. of England, gained a decisive victory over the French ; Rochelle, the capital of Aunis, a large and celebrated city ; Rochfort, in the same territory ; and on the coast are the isles of Oleron and Ree : Saintes, the capital of Saintonge ; Cognac, remarkable for its excellent brandy, in Angumois, of which Angoulesme is the capital.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the governments of *Marche, Limosin, Auvergne, Bourbonnois,* and *Lyonnois* ?

*Ans.* Gueret, the capital of Marche ; Limoges, of Limosin, in which is Tulle ; Aurillac, in the south of Auvergne, of which Clermont is the capital ; and Moulins of Bourbonnois. Lyonnois contains the district of Beaujolois, of which Villefranche is the capital ; the province of Forez, of which Montbrison is the capital ; and Lyonnois proper, in which is Lyons, the most considerable city in the kingdom next to Paris, seated on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soane.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the government of *Burgundy* ?

*Ans.* Burgundy comprehends the province of Bresse, and the principality of Dombes. The chief towns are, Auxerre (north-west), Dijon, the capital of Burgundy,

Burgundy, with a parliament and an university; Autun (south-west), Chalon, on the Soane, and Macon, on the same river. The capital of Dombes is Trevoux, with a parliament.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Franche-Comté*?

*Ans.* Besançon, the capital, Salines, and St. Claude. Between Franche-Comté and Alsace is Montbelliard, a principality subject to its own prince, with a capital of the same name.

## LESSON XXXIV.

### *Sequel of* FRANCE.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of *Guienne* and *Gascony*?

*Ans.* Guienne contains the provinces of Guienne proper, or Bourdelois, Perigord, Agenois, Quercy, and Rouergue. Their capitals are Bourdeaux, on the Garonne, with an university, and a place of very considerable trade; Perigueux, Agen, on the Garonne, Cahors, and Rhodéz.

Gascony contains the Landes, Bazadois, Condomois, Armagnac, Gascony proper, Labour, Bearn, Bigorre, Cominges, and some other territories. The chief towns are Auch in Armagnac, the capital of all Gascony; Aire, of Gascony proper; Bayonne, near the sea, the capital of Labour; Pau of Bearn, and Oleron, in the same province.

*Quest.* What is *Navarre*?

*Ans.* Navarre is a small kingdom, lying upon the Pyrenean mountains, and is divided into the Lower and Upper; the Lower belongs to France, from whence



whence the French king takes his title of king of Navarre: Upper Navarre belongs to Spain.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Languedoc* and *Roussillon*?

*Ans.* *Languedoc* is divided into the Upper on the west, and the Lower on the east. In Upper *Languedoc* are, *Toulouse* on the *Garonne*, one of the principal cities of France, with a famous university, and a parliament; and *Carcassone*. In Lower *Languedoc*, *Narbonne*, a large city, *Beziers*, *Montpelier*, one of the handsomest towns of France, with a famous university, and noted for its exceeding healthy air; and *Nismes*. The capital of *Roussillon* is *Perpignan*.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Dauphine*?

*Ans.* *Vienne* on the *Rhone*, *Valence*, with an university, on the same river; *Grenoble*, the capital of the province, and *Embrun* (south-east).

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of *Provence*?

*Ans.* *Sisteron*, *Forcalquier*, *Orange*, with an university; *Arles*, on the *Rhone*; *Aix*, the capital of the province, with a parliament, and an university; *Marseilles*, a sea-port, one of the most trading towns in France; and *Toulon*, one of the best places in *Provence*, with one of the best harbours in Europe. The territory of *Avignon*, on the east of the *Rhone*, with a capital of the same name, is subject to the pope \*.

N. B. Rehearse the six last Lessons.

## LESSON

\* The soil of France produces corn, wine, oil, flax, and almost every luxury of life. Her manufactures are saltpetre, silk, embroidery, silver stuffs, tapestry, cambricks, lawns, fine laces, fine serges and stuffs, woollen cloths, brocades, paper, brandy, which is distilled from wine, a prodigious variety of toys, and other articles, many of which are smuggled into Great Britain, for which they are paid in ready money. As to her foreign trade, it may be said to extend all over the globe.

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## LESSON XXXV.

## GERMANY.

*Quest.* WHAT is Germany?

*Ans.* Germany is an empire consisting of a great many principalities and lordships; and almost every prince (and there are about 300 of them) is absolute in his own dominions. These states, together with several free imperial cities, which are so many little republics, are united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor\*.

The French are excessively credulous and litigious, and have so high an opinion of themselves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; but of all people in the world, they bear adversity and reduction of circumstances with the best grace; but in prosperity they are intolerably insolent, vain, arbitrary, and imperious. They are indiscriminately complaisant and officious, but they seldom know how to adjust their behaviour to the situation and character of those they converse with. All is a repeated round of politeness, which, for want of discernment, becomes affected, often ridiculous, and always disgusting to sentimental people. It is, however, doing the French no more than justice to acknowledge, that they have given a polish to the ferocious manners, and even virtues of other nations. France has excellent officers in the army, and has produced many men eminent in learning.

Chandenagore and Pondicherry, belonging to the French, in the East Indies; the isles of Bourbon and France, in the Indian ocean; the isle of Goree, near Cape de Verd; the French islands in the West Indies; and Cayenne, or Equinoctial France, on the continent in South America, will be spoken of in their proper places.

\* The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive, and even that gives him vast influence; but the supreme authority resides in the diet, which is composed of the emperor, and of three bodies, or colleges of the empire. The first of these is, the electoral college; the second, is the college of princes; and, the third, the college of imperial towns. The emperor assumes the title of always august, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty, and pretends to be successor to the emperors of Rome. The person, who in his life-time is chosen king of the Romans, succeeds without a new election to the empire.

*Quest.* Who are the electors of the empire?

*Ans.* The electors are nine in number, viz. the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne; the king, or rather elector of Bohemia; the duke of Bavaria; the duke of Saxony; the marquis of Brandenburg, now king of Prussia; the count palatine of the Rhine; and the elector of Hanover, king of Great Britain.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of Germany?

*Ans.* Germany is bounded by the German sea, Denmark, and the Baltic, on the north; by Poland, Bohemia, and Hungary, on the east; by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Italy, on the south; and by France and the Low Countries on the west. It lies between the latitude of 45 and 55 degrees.

*Quest.* How is Germany divided?

*Ans.* It is divided into nine great circles, or provinces; namely, Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Upper Saxony, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria.

*Quest.* Which are the principal rivers and lakes?

*Ans.* The chief rivers are the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Oder, the Weser, and the Moselle.

The Danube, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, rises in the south-west part of Swabia, runs through Swabia, Bavaria, and Austria, and continuing its course through Hungary and Turkey, falls into the Euxine or Black Sea. The Rhine, which is likewise one of the largest and finest rivers in Europe, rises in the country of the Grisons (in Switzerland), runs through the lake Constance, divides Alsace from Swabia, continues its course through the circles of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia, and entering the Netherlands, is divided into three branches. The Elbe rises in the confines



of Silesia, and running through Bohemia, Upper and Lower Saxony, falls into the German sea. The Oder has its source on the borders of Moravia, and running through Silesia and Upper Saxony, falls into the Baltic sea. The Weser rises on the confines of Franconia and the Upper Rhine, by the name of Werta, and receiving the Fuld, on the borders of the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, it is then called the Weser, which continuing its course north, falls into the German sea. The Moselle rises in Lorrain, and after passing Treves, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, falls into the Rhine. The chief lake is that of Constance, between Swabia and Switzerland.

## LESSON XXXVI.

## GERMANY.

*Quest.* WHAT doth the circle of *Westphalia* contain?

*Ans.* Westphalia contains the county of *Embsden*, or *East Friesland*, subject to the king of *Prussia*; the counties of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*, subject to *Russia*; the counties of *Hoye* and *Diepholt*, subject to the elector of *Hanover*; the bishoprics of *Munster* and *Osnaburg*, the last held now by his *Britannic* majesty's second son; the county of *Bentheim*, subject to *Hanover*; the counties of *Lingen*, *Tecklenburg*, *Ravensburg*, and the duchy of *Minden*, subject to *Prussia*; the bishopric of *Paderborn*; the duchy of *Westphalia*, subject to the elector of *Cologne*; the county of *Mark*, and the duchy of *Cleves*, subject to *Prussia*; the duchies of *Berg* and *Juliers*, subject to the elector palatine;

the bishopric of Liege, and some counties besides those already mentioned.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Embden, a sea-port, the capital of that county; Munster, of that bishopric; Minden, on the Weser, the capital of that dutchy; Paderborn, of that bishopric; Dusseldorp, the capital of the dutchy of Berg; Aix-la-Chapelle, a free imperial town in the dutchy of Juliers; and Liege, on the river Maese, the capital of that bishopric.

*Quest.* What doth the circle of Lower Saxony contain?

*Ans.* Lower Saxony contains the dutchies of Holstein, and Mecklenburg; the dutchies of Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Bremen, and Ferden, or Verden, subject to Hanover; the dutchy and electorate of Hanover, with the dutchy of Grubenhagen; the dutchies of Wolfembuttle, and Brunswick \* proper; the bishopric of Hildesheim; the dutchies of Halberstat and Magdeburg, subject to Prussia.

*Quest.* How is the dutchy of Holstein divided?

*Ans.* This dutchy belongs partly to Denmark, and partly to Russia, and is divided into four cantons, Ditmarsh, Holstein proper, Wagria, and Stormar. The chief towns are Kiel on the Baltic sea, in Holstein proper, capital of the Russian, or Ducal Holstein; Lubec, the capital of the canton of Wagria, a sea-port, and a free, imperial, hanseatic † town;

\* The dutchy of Brunswick is divided into three principalities, namely, Calenberg, or the dutchy of Hanover, Grubenhagen, and Wolfembuttle; the two former belong to the elector of Hanover; and the last, which includes the dutchy of Brunswick proper, is subject to its own duke.

† The Hanse towns were several sea-port towns, which united together in an alliance for their common interest, and for the protection of their trade, called the Hanseatic league. There were a great many of these towns formerly, but now only Bremen and Lubec have the Hanseatic government.

Gluckstadt,

Gluckstadt, on the river Elbe, in Stormar, the capital of the Danish Holstein; Hamburg, on the same river, a free imperial city of great trade, and one of the largest in Germany.

*Quest.* Which are the other chief towns in the circle of *Lower Saxony*?

*Ans.* Wismar, a sea-port in the dutchy of Mecklenburg; Lawenburg, on the Elbe, Lunenburg, and Bremen, on the Weser, the capitals of those dutchies; the last is a free, imperial, hanseatic town: Ferden, the capital of that dutchy; Hanover, the capital of the king of Great Britain's German dominions; and (south of it) Gottingen: Wolfenbüttele, and Brunswick, the capitals of those dutchies. In the dutchy of Magdeburg, is the capital of the same name, on the Elbe, and (south of it) the town of Hall, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

*Quest.* What does the circle of *Upper Saxony* contain?

*Ans.* Upper Saxony contains the province of Pomerania, the north-west part of which, with the isle of Rugen, belongs to the king of Sweden, and the other part to the king of Prussia, their territories being separated by the river Pene: the marquissate and electorate of Brandenburg, subject to Prussia; the principality of Anhalt; the dutchy and electorate of Saxony, and the marquissate of Misnia, or Meissen, subject to the elector of Saxony; several small states in the landgraviate of Thuringia, belonging to different branches of the house of Saxony; and the marquissate of Lusatia, belonging partly to the elector of Saxony, and partly to the duke of Meissenburg, a dutchy in Thuringia.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Stralsund, a sea-port town, capital of Swedish Pomerania; Stetin, on the river Oder, capital of Prussian Pomerania; Berlin, the capital of Brandenburg,



denburg, and of his Prussian majesty's dominions; and, in the same marquisate, Francfort on the Oder; Wittenberg on the Elbe, capital of the duchy of Saxony; in the marquisate of Misnia are, Meissen on the Elbe, Dresden on the same river, the elector of Saxony's capital, and one of the finest cities in Germany; and Leipfic: and in Thuringia, is Erford, the capital.

*Quest.* How is *Lusatia* divided?

*Ans.* Into the Lower and Upper: the Lower *Lusatia* (north) is subject chiefly to the duke of Merseburg; and the Upper, to the elector of Saxony. Bautzen, in Upper *Lusatia*, is the capital of the whole.

## LESSON XXXVII.

### *Sequel of* GERMANY.

*Quest.* **H**OW is the circle of the *Upper Rhine* divided?

*Ans.* Into two parts, the Lower and the Upper.

*Quest.* What does the Lower or northern part contain?

*Ans.* The landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, in which are Cassel the capital, and Marpurg: the abbey of Fulda; several territories in the province of *Wetervia* or *Wetteraw*, many of which belong to counts of the house of Nassau: the territory of Francfort, with an imperial town of the same name, on the river *Main*, one of the most trading places in Europe: and the landgraviates of Hesse-Rhinfield, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

*Quest.* What does the Upper part of the circle of the *Upper Rhine* comprehend?

*Ans.*

## GERMANY.

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*Ans.* The bishopric of Spire, lying on both sides the Rhine, and the dutchy of Deuxponts, with several small districts in the palatinate of the Rhine. Two other territories comprehended in this circle are the principality of Montbelliard, and the bishopric of Basil, both contiguous to the south part of Alsace.

*Quest.* What doth the circle of the *Lower Rhine* contain?

*Ans.* It contains the archbishoprics and electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne: the Lower Palatinate, or the palatinate and electorate of the Rhine, lying on the east and west sides of that river; the bishopric of Worms, divided by the same river; and some small states.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Cologne, a free imperial city on the Rhine; Mentz, on the same river; Treves, on the Moselle; and Heidelberg (east of the Rhine), the capital of the palatinate.

*Quest.* What doth the circle of *Franconia* contain?

*Ans.* Franconia contains the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the south-west part of which is the territory of the grand master of the Teutonic order (a religious order of knights); the bishopric of Bamberg, the marquisate of Cullenbach, the territory of Nuremberg, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Aichstat, and several small states.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Wurtzburg and Bamberg, the capitals of those bishoprics; and Nuremberg, in that territory, a free imperial city, the capital of Franconia, and one of the most flourishing places in Germany.

*Quest.* What doth the circle of *Swabia* contain?

*Ans.* Swabia contains the margravate of Baden, on the east of the Rhine; the dutchy of Wurtemberg;

burg; the county of Oeting; south of which is the margravate of Burgaw, subject to Austria; the bishoprics of Aufburg, and Constance, the last on the lake of that name; the territory of Brisgaw, on the Rhine, and the Black Forest, both subject to Austria; the principality of Furstenburgh; some abbies, and other small states.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Stutgard, capital of the dutchy of Wurtemberg; Ulm, on the Danube, a free imperial city in a territory of the same name; Aufburg, an imperial city, and Constance, the capitals of those bishoprics; and Friburg, capital of Brisgaw territory.

*Quest.* What doth the circle of *Bavaria* contain?

*Ans.* It contains the Upper Palatinate, or Palatinate of Bavaria; the dutchy of Neuburg, subject to the elector Palatine, part lying on the south of the Upper Palatinate, and the other, which is the western part, on the Danube; the bishopric of Ratisbon; the dutchy and electorate of Bavaria; the bishoprics of Freisengen (south-west of Ratisbon), and Passaw, on the east of Bavaria dutchy; and the archbishopric of Saltzburg, on the south-east?

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Amberg, capital of the Upper Palatinate; Ratisbon, a free imperial city on the Danube; Neuburg, on the same river, the capital of that dutchy; Freisengen, and Passaw, the capitals of those bishoprics; Munich (south of Freisengen), the capital of the dutchy of Bavaria; and Saltzburg, of that archbishopric.

*Quest.* What doth the circle of *Austria* contain?

*Ans.* The whole circle belongs to the house of Austria, and is the largest of the empire: it contains the archdutchy of Austria proper; the dutchy of Stiria, and county of Cilley; the dutchies of Carniola,



niola, and Carinthia; the bishoprics of Brixen, and Trent; and the county of Tirol.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* In Austria proper, Lintz on the Danube, and Vienna, on the same river, the residence of the emperor, and the capital city of the whole German empire; Gratz, capital of Stiria; Cilley, of that county; Laubach in Carniola; Brixen, and Trent, the capitals of those bishoprics; and Inspruc, in the county of Tirol.

*Quest.* What is the religion of Germany?

*Ans.* There are various sectaries, but the principal religions are Popery, Lutheranism, and Calvinism\*.

\* The first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the second chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony; and in a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Swabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third is professed in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and of some other princes. The last is the religion of the king of Prussia and his court, but the greatest part of the inhabitants of Brandenburg are Lutherans. It is said by some, that the numbers of protestants and papists in the empire are now almost equal.

The exports of Germany are corn, tobacco, horses, lean cattle, butter, cheese, honey, wax, wines, linen and woollen yarn, ribbons, silk and cotton stuffs, toys, turnery wares in wood, metals, and ivory, goat skins, wool, timber, cannon, and bullets, bombs and bomb-shells, iron plates and stoves, tinned plates, steel-work, copper, brass-wire, porcelain, earthen-ware, glasses, mirrors, hogs bristles, mum, beer, tartar, smalts, zaffer, Prussian blue, printer's ink, and many other things.

The Germans are naturally a frank, honest, hospitable people, free from artifice and disguise; dexterous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions.

Their works of art would be incredible, were they not visible, especially in watch and clock-making, jewelry, turnery, sculpture, drawing, painting, &c. The higher orders are ridiculously proud of title, ancestry, and show; but are generally men of great honour.

## LESSON XXXVIII.

*The Kingdom of PRUSSIA.*

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of the kingdom of Prussia?

*Ans.* This kingdom, formerly Ducal Prussia, is bounded by Samogitia, on the north; by Lithuania, on the east; by Masovia and Poland proper, on the south; and by Polish Prussia and the Baltic, on the west.

*Quest.* How is it divided?

*Ans.* Into three provinces, Samland, Natangen, and Hockerland. Koningsberg, a large trading city, on the river Pregel, is the capital of the whole kingdom.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Prussia?

*Ans.* His Prussian majesty is absolute through all his dominions. The government of this kingdom is by a regency of four chancellors of state. The established religions are those of the Lutherans and Calvinists, but chiefly the former; but almost all other sects are tolerated\*.

\* The manufactures of Prussia, consist of glass, iron-work, paper, gunpowder, copper and brass mills; manufactures of cloth, camblet, linen, silk, stockings, and other articles. The inhabitants export (chiefly from Koningsberg) variety of naval stores, amber, linseed, and hemp-seed, oat-meal, fish, mead, tallow, and caviar.

## LESSON XXXIX.

## POLAND, including LITHUANIA.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of Poland?

*Ans.* Poland is bounded by the Baltic, Livonia, and Muscovy, on the north; by Muscovy, on the east; by Turkey, and the Carpathian mountains which separate it from Hungary, on the south; and on the west by Silesia and Germany. It lies between the latitude of 46 and 57 degrees.

*Quest.* How is Poland divided?

*Ans.* It may be divided into five great parts: 1. Polish Prussia; 2. Great Poland, which comprehends Poland more properly so called, and the provinces of Cujavia, Masovia or Warsovia, and Polachia; 3. Little Poland; 4. Red Russia, which contains the provinces of Russia proper, Podolia, Volhynia, and Kiovia; 5. The Great Duchy of Lithuania, containing Lithuania proper, Samogitia, and Courland, which last is subject to Russia. Lithuania proper is divided into the Lithuanian Palatinates, and White Russia, the last subject to the empress of Russia.

*Quest.* Which are the principal rivers of Poland?

*Ans.* The Vistula or Weiffel, the Nieper or Boristhenes, and the Niester.

The Vistula rises on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, and falls by three channels into the Baltic sea below Dantzic in Polish Prussia. The Nieper or Boristhenes, one of the largest rivers of Europe, rises in the province of Moscow, runs through White Russia, and the country of the Ukraine, and crossing Little Tartary falls into the Euxine or Black Sea; as does the Niester, which



which rises in Red Russia, and divides Poland from Moldavia.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Dantzic, on the Vistula, the capital of Polish Prussia, a large, beautiful, free city, under the protection of Poland; it has a fine harbour, and carries on a great trade: in the same province are, Elbing, near the Baltic sea, and Thorn on the Vistula. In Poland proper are, Gnesna, the capital, and Posna or Posen; in Masovia, Warsaw on the Vistula, which being the royal residence, is looked upon as the capital of Poland; in Little Poland are Lublin, and Cracow on the Vistula, the capital of the kingdom. Lemberg is the capital of Russia proper, and Wilna (*a*) of Lithuania.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Poland?

*Ans.* The government is a monarchical and aristocratical republic, of which the king is the head, who is elected by the nobility and clergy; and this is the only kingdom in Europe which is elective. The prevailing religion is Popery, which the king must always profess; but there are many Lutherans and Calvinists\*.

N. B. Rehearse the five last Lessons.

(*a*) Lat. 54. 32.

\* Some linen and woollen cloths, and hard wares, are manufactured in the interior parts of Poland; but commerce is entirely confined to the city of Dantzic, and their other towns on the Vistula and the Baltic.

The Polish gentlemen are brave, honest, and hospitable; but the peasants are poor abject wretches, in a state of slavery.

LESSON

# LESSON XL.

## BOHEMIA.

*Quest.* **W**HAT are the boundaries of Bohemia?

*Ans.* Bohemia is bounded by Saxony and Brandenburg, on the north; by Poland and Hungary, on the east; by Austria and Bavaria, on the south; and by the palatinate of Bavaria, on the west.

*Quest.* How is this kingdom divided?

*Ans.* Into three parts; Bohemia proper, mostly subject to the house of Austria; Silesia, mostly subject to the king of Prussia; and Moravia, entirely subject to Austria.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* The Elbe, the Oder, the Muldaw, which falls into the Elbe, and the Moraw which runs through Moravia, and falls into the Danube.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* In Bohemia proper, Prague on the river Muldaw, the capital of the kingdom, and one of the finest and most magnificent cities in Europe; and Glatz, on the confines of Silesia, a town subject to Prussia. In Silesia, Breslaw on the Oder, the capital; and (south of it) Troppaw, which is subject to the house of Austria. In Moravia, Olmutz, on the river Moraw, which was the capital, but now Brin (south-west of it) claims that honour.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Bohemia?

*Ans.* The government is an absolute monarchy, of which the queen of Hungary and Bohemia, empress-dowager of Germany, is the sovereign. The established

established religion is Popery, but there are a number of other sects\*.

## LESSON XLI.

### HUNGARY.

*Quest.* **W**HAT are the boundaries of Hungary?

*Ans.* Hungary, including Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia, is bounded on the north by Poland; on the east and south, by Turkey; and on the west by Austria and Moravia. It lies between the latitude of 45 and 49 degrees.

*Quest.* How is the kingdom of Hungary divided?

*Ans.* Hungary, which is part of the ancient Pannonia, is divided into Upper Hungary, which lies north of the Danube; and Lower Hungary, south of the Danube.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* Besides the Danube, there are the Drave, the Save, the Teisse, and the Merish.

The Drave rises on the confines of the bishopric of Brixen, runs through Carinthia and Stiria, and

\* Many of the Moravians have embraced a visionary, unintelligible protestantism, if it deserves that name, and have lately made profelytes in Great Britain; they have a meeting-house in London.

The chief manufactures of Bohemia are linen, copper, iron, and glass.

The Bohemians, at present, are not remarkable either for arts or arms. There is among them no middle sort of people; for every lord is a sovereign, and every tenant a slave. The lower ranks are accused of being addicted to pilfering and superstition.



dividing Lower Hungary from Sclavonia, falls into the Danube. The Save has its source in Carniola, and separating Sclavonia from Croatia and Turkey, falls into the same river. The Teisse rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Transylvania, and after receiving the Merish, falls into the Danube above the mouth of the Save.

*Quest.* Which are the chief lakes?

*Ans.* There are abundance of lakes in this country; those called the Neusidler sea, and the Platten-sea, in Lower Hungary, are the most extensive.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* In Upper Hungary, Presburg on the Danube, the capital of the kingdom; Tockay (east), on the river Teisse, an inconsiderable town, but greatly noted for its excellent wine; Great Waradin (south), and Temesware (south). In Lower Hungary are, Comorra on the Danube (south-east of Presburg), and on the same river, Gran, and Buda, the capital.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Hungary?

*Ans.* Hungary is a monarchy, of which the empress-queen is sovereign; but the Hungarian government preserves the remains of many checks upon the regal power. The established religion is Popery, but the major part of the inhabitants are Protestants or Greeks \*.

*Quest.* What is Transylvania?

*Ans.* Transylvania, which is part of the ancient Dacia, is generally reckoned to belong to Hungary, but the natives, who are a brave warlike people, enjoy what may be called a loyal aristocracy, and

\* The chief manufactures and exports of the Hungarians, consist of metals, drugs, and salt. They are, in general, a brave and magnanimous people.

owe but a nominal subjection to the Austrians, who leave them in possession of all their privileges. The established religion is Popery, but there are many other sects. The chief towns are, Clausenburg, (east of Great Waradin) Weissemburg on the river Merish, and Hermanstadt, the capital.

*Quest.* Do not *Sclavonia* and *Croatia* belong likewise to the house of Austria?

*Ans.* They do; but the natives, who, like the Transylvanians, are a brave military people, are suffered to live in their own manner, and the Austrians exercise but little sovereignty over them. The Sclavonians and Croats are Papists, but other sects are tolerated. In Sclavonia are, Esseck, on the river Drave, and Posega, the capital. The capital of Croatia is Carlstat.

## L E S S O N   X L I I .

### S W I T Z E R L A N D .

*Quest.* **H** O W is Switzerland bounded?

*Ans.* Switzerland, the ancient Helvetia, is bounded by Alsace and Swabia, on the north; by Tirol and Trent, on the east; by Italy, and the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Savoy\*, on the south; and by Franche Comté, on the west. It is a mountainous country, lying upon the lofty Alps, between the latitude of 45 and 48 degrees.

*Quest.* How is it divided?

*Ans.* Switzerland comprehends three divisions, the first is Switzerland, properly so called, contain-

\* Savoy is a sovereign dutchy between France and Italy.

ing thirteen cantons, which form one political republic, though each canton is a little republic of itself; the second is the Allies of the Swisses, confederated with them for their common protection; the third, are those prefectures, which, though subject to the other two, by purchase or otherwise, preserve each its own particular magistrates.

*Quest.* Which are the *Thirteen Cantons*?

*Ans.* Basil, Soleure or Solothurn, Bern, Friburg, Lucern, Underwald, Swisse, Zug, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Appenzel, Glaris, and Uri.

*Quest.* Who are the *Allies of the Swisses*?

*Ans.* The county of Neufchatel, lying on the west of the cantons of Bern and Friburg; the republic of Mulhausen, in the south of Alsace; St. Gaul republic, and St. Gaul abbey, on the north of the canton of Appenzel; the county of Tockenbourg, on the west of that canton; the Grisons country, on the east of the cantons of Glaris and Uri; the territory of Valais, on the south of the canton of Bern; and the republic of Geneva, on the south-west end of the lake Geneva.

*Quest.* What places are *subject to the Swisses*?

*Ans.* The county of Baden, with the rowns of Mellingen and Bremgarten, on the west of the canton of Zurich; Turgow territory, on the east of that canton; the valley of Rhintal, between the canton of Appenzel and the Rhine; and four bailiwicks in the dutchy of Milan in Italy, namely, Locarno, Bellinzona, Lugano, and Mendris, lying on the south of the canton of Uri, and south of part of the Grisons country.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* The Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, and the Rufs, which have their source in the mountains of the Alps. The Rhone runs through the Valais and the lake of Geneva, separates Bresse from Savoy, continues



continues its course to Lyons, and then running south, falls into the Mediterranean. The Aar, after receiving the Rufs, falls into the Rhine.

*Quest.* Which are the chief lakes?

*Ans.* Those of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, on the east of the county of that name; Lucern, on the east of that canton; and Zurich, in the canton of that name.

*Quest.* Which are the most considerable towns in Switzerland?

*Ans.* Basil, a large city upon the Rhine, with an university; Solcure, on the river Aar; Bern, on the same river, the capital of all Switzerland, with an university; Lausanne, with an university in the canton of Bern, near the lake Geneva; Friburg; Lucern, on the lake of that name; and Zurich, a large city with an university, on the lake Zurich. To these add Geneva, a large city on the Rhone, and capital of that republic: it contains a number of fine manufactures and artists, and is celebrated for the learning of the professors of its university, and the politeness of its inhabitants, most of whom are Calvinists.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of the Swisses?

*Ans.* Their government is partly monarchical, partly aristocratical, and partly democratical\*. Their religion is likewise different, in some of the cantons they are Calvinists, in some Papists, and in others both Calvinists and Papists†.

## LESSON

\* The bishop of Basil, and abbot of St. Gaul, are sovereigns. Every canton is absolute in its own jurisdiction; but those of Bern, Lucern, and Zurich, with other dependencies, are aristocratical; those of Uri, Underwald, Swiss, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzel, are democratical.

† In the cantons of Basil, Bern, Zurich, and Schaffhausen, they are Calvinists; in those of Soleure, Friburg, Lucern, Underwald, Uri, Swiss,

## LESSON XLIII.

## S P A I N.

*Quest.* **W**HAT are the boundaries of Spain?

*Ans.* Spain, anciently called Iberia, and Hesperia, is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic ocean; by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, on the north; and by the Mediterranean, on the east and south. It lies between the latitude of 36 and 44 degrees.

*Quest.* How is this kingdom divided?

*Ans.* Into fourteen provinces, eight of which are in the north, and six in the south. The northern provinces are Galicia, the Asturias, Leon, Biscay, Upper Navarre, Old Castile, Arragon, and Catalonia: the southern provinces are, Valencia, New Castile, Estremadura (now a part of New Castile), Andalusia, Granada, and Murcia. Several of these provinces were formerly kingdoms.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers of Spain?

*Ans.* The Douro, formerly Durus; the Tajo, formerly Tagus; the Guadiana, formerly Anas; the Guadalquivier, formerly Bætis; and the Ebro, formerly Iberus.

Swiss, and Zug, they are Papists; and in the cantons of Glaris and Appenzel, they are both Calvinists and Papists.

The manufactures of Switzerland are linen, dimity, lace, stockings, handkerchiefs, and gloves; and they have lately begun to fabricate silks, velvets, and woollen manufactures.

The inhabitants are a brave, hardy, industrious people, remarkable for their fidelity and attachment to the cause they undertake. They supply foreign powers with excellent soldiers. Their nobility and gentry disdain the profession of trade and manufactures.

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The Douro runs through Old Castile, and crossing Leon and Portugal, falls into the Atlantic ocean below Oporto. The Tajo runs through New Castile and Estremadura, falling into the Atlantic below Lisbon. The Guadiana runs through New Castile and Estremadura, and after separating part of Portugal from Andalusia, falls into the same ocean; as does the Guadalquivier, after running through Andalusia. The Ebro rises in Old Castile, and falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa in Catalonia.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains?

*Ans.* The mountains of Spain are numerous; the chief are the Pyrenees, which extend from the Mediterranean to the bay of Biscay. The Cantabrian mountains (as they are called) are a kind of continuation of these, and reach to the Atlantic ocean, south of Cape Finisterre. Mount Calpe, now called the hill of Gibraltar, is a noted mountain, it was anciently called one of the pillars of Hercules; the other, Mount Abyla, lying opposite to it in Africa.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the Northern provinces?

*Ans.* Compostella, the capital of Galicia; Oviedo, the capital of Asturia de Oviedo, and Santillana, a sea-port, of Asturia de Santillana; Leon, the capital of that province, in which is Salamanca, reckoned one of the best cities in the kingdom, and has a famous university; Bilboa, the capital of Biscay, and St. Sebastian, both sea-port towns; Pampelona, the capital of Navarre; Burgos, of Old Castile, which has Valladolid, near the Douro, and Segovia; in Arragon, is Saragossa on the Ebro; in Catalonia, Lerida (east of Saragossa), Girona (northeast), Barcelona, the capital, on the Mediterranean, a large



a large trading city, with a fine university; Tarragona, a sea-port, and Tortosa on the Ebro.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the Southern provinces?

*Ans.* In Valencia is the capital of that name, near the sea, and Alicante, a sea-port town; in New Castile, Madrid, a large city, and capital of Spain; north-west of this city is the Escorial, a grand royal palace; two other considerable towns of this province are, Alcala and Toledo, both with famous universities, the latter is seated on the river Tajo; and was formerly the capital of Spain: in Estremadura is, Badajoz on the Guadiana; in Andalusia are, Cordova on the Guadalquivier; Seville near the same river, the largest city in Spain, next to Madrid; Cadiz, or Cales, in an island near the coast, a town of great trade; and Gibraltar, which is in possession of the English: in Granada are, Malaga, a sea-port, and Granada, the capital; in Murcia is the capital of that name, and Carthage, a sea port.

*Quest.* Which are the chief islands of Spain?

*Ans.* Ivice and Majorca, in the Mediterranean, with capital towns of the same names. Minorca is another Spanish island, but subject to Great Britain; the chief towns in it are Citadella and Port Mahon\*.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Spain?

*Ans.* Spain is now the most despotic monarchy in Europe. The only religion tolerated there is

\* The towns of Ceuta and Oran, belonging to Spain, on the coast of Barbary; the Philippine islands in Asia; the Canary Islands, near the continent of Africa; and the Spanish empire in America, will be spoken of in their proper places.

the Roman catholic, which the Spaniards practise with all its absurdities; and in this they have been so steady, that their king is distinguished by the epithet of Most Catholic \*.

\* The horrors of the Romish religion are now almost extinguished in this country, by moderating the penalties of the inquisition, a tribunal disgraceful to human nature; but it is still in force against the Moorish and Jewish pretended converts, only the ecclesiastics can carry no sentence into execution without the royal authority.

There are in Spain 8 archbishops, and 46 bishops. The universities are reckoned 22, some make them 24.

The soil of Spain produces, in many places almost spontaneously, the richest and most delicate fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, and figs; it yields likewise saffron, honey, and silk, in great abundance. The wines of Spain are in high request among foreigners; and they have great numbers of sheep, which yield the finest wool in Europe.

The Spaniards make gold and silver the chief branches of their exports and imports. They import it from America, and export it to other countries of Europe. Cadiz is the chief emporium for this commerce. Their manufactures are chiefly of silk, wool, copper, and hard-ware.

The Spaniards are universally known to have refined notions, and excellent sense; and, among other good qualities, are remarkable for their sobriety in eating and drinking; but they have the bad qualities of being indolent and proud. An old Castilian, or Spaniard, who sees none above him, thinks himself the most important being in nature; and the same pride is commonly communicated to his descendants. Ridiculous, however, as this pride is, it is productive of the most excellent qualities. It inspires the nation with generous, humane, and virtuous sentiments; it being seldom found that a Spanish nobleman, gentleman, or even trader, is guilty of a mean action. But it is necessary to distinguish between these and their government, who are to be put on the same footing with the lower ranks of Spaniards, who are as mean and rapacious as those of any other country.

## LESSON XLIV.

## PORTUGAL.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of Portugal?

*Ans.* Portugal is bounded by Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic ocean on the south and west; lying between the latitude of 37 and 42 degrees.

*Quest.* How is this kingdom divided?

*Ans.* Into six provinces; Entre-Douro-e-Minho, Tralos-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarva.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* The Guadiana, the Tajo, the Douro, and the Minho, which separates the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho from Galicia.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* In Entre-Douro-e-Minho are, Viana, a sea-port; Braga, the capital; Guimaraes, and Oporto, on the Douro, noted for its wines, of which there are large quantities exported from thence into England: Braganza, in Tralos-Montes, which has Miranda, the capital, on the Douro; Coimbra, the capital of Beira, with a famous university; Lisbon, on the river Tajo, in Estremadura, the capital of the kingdom, with a spacious harbour; and, in the same province, is, St. Ubes, or Setubal, a sea-port; Elvas near the Guadiana, in Alentejo, which has Evora the capital; and in Algarva are, Lagos, Faro, and Tavira, the capital, sea-port towns.

*Quest.* What is the government and religion of Portugal?



*Ans.* The government is an absolute monarchy. Their religion is Popery in the strictest sense, in so much, that the last king was complimented by the pope, with the title of his most Faithful Majesty \*.

N. B. Rehearse the five last lessons.

## LESSON XLV.

### SAVOY and ITALY.

*Quest.* WHAT is Savoy?

*Ans.* Savoy is a dutchy between France and Italy, separated from the latter by the Alps. It is divided into six parts, and is subject to the king of Sardinia, who is an absolute sovereign: Chambery is the capital town.

\* The power of the inquisition is now taken out of the hands of ecclesiastics, and converted to a state-trap for the benefit of the crown. The Portuguese have a patriarch, three archbishops, and twenty-two bishops, including those of the Portuguese settlements abroad. The universities are three in number.

The soil of Portugal produces the same fruits as Spain, but not so high flavoured. They exchange their own native commodities, and the productions of their colonies, which are of immense value, for foreign manufactures; those are wines, salt, and fruits; gold, diamonds, pearls, sugars, cocoa-nuts, fine red wood, tobacco, hides, and the drugs of Brasil; ivory, ebony, spices, and drugs of Africa and East India.

The Portuguese have been charged with treachery and ingratitude; and above all, with an intemperate passion for revenge. They are, if possible, more superstitious, and, both in high and common life, affect more state than the Spaniards themselves. All ranks are accused of being unfair in their dealings, especially with strangers.

The island and city of Goa, belonging to the Portuguese, in the East Indies; their settlements in Africa; the islands of Cape Verde, Madagacar, and the Azores; and Brasil, in South America, will be spoken of hereafter.

ITALY.

## I T A L Y.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of Italy?

*Ans.* Italy is a large peninsula, bounded on the north by the Alps, which separate it from Switzerland and Germany; on the east, by the gulph of Venice, or Adriatic sea; on the south, by the Mediterranean sea; and on the west, by the same sea and the Alps, which divide it from France and Savoy. It lies between the latitude of 38 and 47 degrees, and is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe.

*Quest.* What is the government of Italy?

*Ans.* Italy consists of several states, which are not like the republics of Holland or Switzerland, or the empire of Germany, cemented by a political confederacy, to which every member is accountable; for every Italian state has a distinct form of government, trade, and interest.

*Quest.* What is the religion of the Italians?

*Ans.* Their religion is Popery, but persons of all religions live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. The inquisition here is little more than a sound. Popery first took its rise, and was established at Rome, the metropolis of this country, which is the residence of the pope \*.

*Quest.*

\* The principal points wherein the church of Rome differs from the Protestant churches, are contained in the twelve last articles of the creed of Pope Pius IV. which are as follow; viz.

"I most firmly admit and embrace the apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions, and all other constitutions of the same church.

"I do admit the holy scriptures in the same sense that holy mother church doth, whose business it is to judge of the true sense and interpretation of them; and I will interpret them according to the unanimous consent of the fathers.

"I do profess and believe, that there are seven sacraments of the new law, truly and properly so called, instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord, and necessary

*Quest.* How is Italy divided?

*Ans.* Italy is usually thrown into three grand divisions; the north, middle, and south.

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necessary to the salvation of mankind, though not all of them to every one; namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and marriage, and that they do confer grace; and that of these, baptism, confirmation, and orders, may not be repeated without sacrilege. I do also receive and admit the received and approved rites of the catholic church, in her solemn administration of the above sacraments.

"I do embrace and receive all and every thing that hath been defined and declared by the holy council of Trent concerning original sin and justification.

"I do also profess, that in the mass there is offered unto God a true, proper, and propitiatory sacrifice for the quick and the dead, and that in the most holy sacrament of the eucharist there is truly, really, and substantially, the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ; and that there is a conversion made of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood; which conversion the catholic church calls Transubstantiation.

"I confess that under one kind only, whole and intire, Christ and a true sacrament is taken and received.

"I do firmly believe, that there is a purgatory, and that the souls kept prisoners there do receive help by the suffrages of the faithful.

"I do likewise believe, that the saints reigning together with Christ are to be worshipped and prayed unto; and that they do offer prayers unto God for us, and that their relics are to be had in veneration.

"I do most firmly assert, that the images of Christ, of the blessed Virgin the mother of God, and of other saints, ought to be had and retained, and that due honour and veneration ought to be given unto them.

"I do likewise affirm, that the power of indulgences was left by Christ to the church, and that the use of them is very beneficial to christian people.

"I do acknowledge the holy, catholic, and apostolical Roman church, to be the mother and mistress of all churches; and I do promise and swear true obedience to the bishop of Rome, the successor of St. Peter, the prince of the apostles, and vicar of Jesus Christ.

"I do undoubtedly receive and profess all other things which have been delivered, defined, and declared by the sacred canons and œcumenical councils, and especially by the holy synod of Trent. And all other things contrary thereto, and all heresies condemned, rejected, and anathematized by the church; I do likewise condemn, reject, and anathematize."

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The north division, formerly called Lombardy, contains the principality of Piedmont, and the dutchy of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; the dutchies of Milan, Mantua, and Mirandola, subject to the house of Austria; the republic of Venice; the dutchies of Parma and Modena, subject to their own dukes; and the republic of Genoa.

The middle contains the republic of Lucca, the great dutchy of Tuscany, and the pope's dominions or Ecclesiastical state.

And in the south are, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, which are separated by the strait of Messina. The king is called king of the two Sicilies, the name of Sicily being common to both.

*Quest.* Which are the principal rivers of Italy?

*Ans.* The Po, the Adige, the Arno, and the Tiber.

The Po rises in Piedmont, runs through the dutchies of Montferrat, Milan, and Mantua, and the pope's territories, falling into the gulph of Venice by several channels. The Adige rises among the Alps in Tirol, and runs through the territories of Venice, falling into the gulph north of the Po. The Arno has its source in the Appennine mountains in Tuscany, passeth by Florence, and falls into the Tuscan sea. The Tiber rises in the same mountains, and after passing the city of Rome falls into the Mediterranean. To these may be added the famous Rubicon, a small river now called Luso, which after crossing part of Romagna, a province in the pope's territories, falls into the

The cardinals, who are next in dignity to his holiness, and appointed by him, are seventy in number. The archbishoprics in Italy are thirty-eight, but the suffragans annexed to them are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended upon, the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The universities are fifteen,

gulf of Venice between Rimini and Cervia. It was the southern boundary of the ancient Cispine Gaul.

*Quest.* What lakes are in Italy?

*Ans.* The most considerable are, the Maggiore and Como in Milan; the Iseo and Garda in Venice; the Perugia in Perugino, a province of the pope's territories; and the lake Celano in the north of Naples.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains?

*Ans.* The Alps, and the Apennines. The Apennines are a long chain of lofty mountains, which begin in the west of Genoa, and cross the duchies of Montferrat, Milan, Parma, and Modena, continuing to the north-east part of Tuscany, and from thence they extend to the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples, dividing Italy into two parts. The Volcanos or burning mountains are, Mount Vesuvius, near the city of Naples, and Mount Etna in the valley of Demona in Sicily.

## LESSON XLVI.

### I T A L Y.

*Quest.* WHICH are the chief towns of Piedmont and Montferrat?

*Ans.* Piedmont comprehends eleven small provinces: the chief towns are, Vercelli, near the borders of Milan; Turin, on the river Po, his Sardinian majesty's capital, and one of the finest cities in Europe; Mondovi, and Nice, near the sea. The capital of Montferrat, is Casal on the Po.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* What other territories belong to the king of Sardinia?

*Ans.* Besides the dutchy of Savoy before mentioned, he has three districts, which formerly made a part of the dutchy of Milan; these are the Alessandrino, the Lomilino, and the Tortonesco; of which the capital towns are Alexandria, Valentia, and Tortona.

Two other places belonging to him are, the small territory of Oneglia, lying within the states of Genoa; and the island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean, from whence the king has his royal title. The principal towns of this island are Sassari (north-west), and Cagliari the capital (south), on the bay of that name.

*Quest.* What is the island that lies north of Sardinia?

*Ans.* It is called *Corfica*, between which and Sardinia is the strait of Bonifacio. This island did belong to the Genoese, but is now subject to France. The chief towns are, Bastia, the capital, Adjazzo, and Bonifacio, sea-port towns.

*Quest.* How is *Milan* divided?

*Ans.* The dutchy of Milan, which is a very considerable one, is divided into thirteen provinces or districts, besides the four bailiwicks subject to the Swiss. Three of these provinces belong to the king of Sardinia, as just mentioned, and the other ten to the house of Austria.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the Milanese?

*Ans.* Como on the lake of that name; Milan, the capital, a large city, with a magnificent cathedral; Novaro (west); Pavia, near the river Po; Lodi, and Cremona, on the Po.

*Quest.* Which are the other Dutchies in Italy belonging to the house of Austria?



*Ans.* Those of *Mantua* and *Mirandola*, with capital towns of the same names; that of *Mantua*, is a large well-built city.

*Quest.* How is *Parma* divided?

*Ans.* Into the dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, both subject to the prince of *Parma*; as is likewise *Guastalla*, a dutchy separated from that of *Mantua*. The cities of *Parma* and *Placentia* are enriched with magnificent buildings; the last is seated on the *Po*, and the town of *Guastalla* is near the same river.

*Quest.* Which are the most considerable towns of the dutchy of *Modena*?

*Ans.* *Reggio*, and *Modena*, the capital.

## LESSON XLVII.

### I T A L Y.

*Quest.* WHAT is *Venice*?

*Ans.* *Venice* is one of the most celebrated republics in the world, and is of large extent, comprehending fourteen small provinces, besides part of *Dalmatia*, lying on the eastern shore of the *Adriatic* sea, and the isle of *Liefina*, with some others, on the coast of *Dalmatia*. There are likewise some islands subject to the *Venetians*, lying in the *Ionian* sea \*.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of this republic?

*Ans.* *Bergamo* (west), *Brescia*, *Verona*, on the river *Adige*, *Vicenza*, *Padua*, *Venice*, the capital, seated on 72 small islands in the sea, and one of the

\* These are *Corfu*, *St. Maura*, *Cefalonia*, and *Zante*; which will be mentioned again in treating of *Turkey* in *Europe*.

grandest and most considerable cities in the world ; Treviso, Udina (north-east), and Capo d'Istria, on the gulph of Trieste. The capital of Venetian Dalmatia is Spalatto, a sea-port (a).

*Quest.* What is the government of Venice ?

*Ans.* The government is aristocratical. The doge, or chief magistrate, is elected by the nobles, and is invested with great state, but has very little power, for that rests with the nobility.

*Quest.* What is Genoa ?

*Ans.* Genoa is a republic, and the government of it, like that of Venice, is aristocratical. The most considerable towns are, Genoa, a sea-port, the capital, a most superb city, and a place of good trade ; and Savona, a sea-port. Within the limits of this state, besides Oneglia before mentioned, is Monaco, a small territory subject to its own prince, under the protection of France ; it lies on the sea in the west of Genoa.

*Quest.* What is Lucca ?

*Ans.* Lucca is a small free commonwealth, lying on the Tuscan sea, in a most delightful plain, which the industrious inhabitants have improved into a beautiful garden. The capital is of the same name, a town of great trade in silk, and gold and silver stuffs.

(a) Lat. 43. 53.

# LESSON XLVIII.

## ITALY.

*Quest.* **H**OW is the great dutchy of *Tuscany* divided?

*Ans.* Into the provinces of the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese. On the south of Pisano are, Massa and Piombino, two small principalities, each subject to its own prince; and on the coast is the isle of Elba, subject likewise to the prince of Piombino.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of this dutchy?

*Ans.* Florence, the capital on the river Arno, a large and celebrated city, reckoned, after Rome, the second city in Italy; Pisa, on the Arno; Leghorn, or Livorno, with a fine harbour; and Sienna.

*Quest.* How are the *pope's territories* divided?

*Ans.* Into eleven provinces; the Ferrarese, the Bolognese, Romagna, the dutchy of Urbino (which surrounds the small republic of St. Marino, on the confines of Romagna); the small province of Perugino, the marche of Ancona, Ombria or the dutchy of Spoleto, the little district of Sabina, St. Peter's Patrimony, the dutchy of Castro, and Campagna di Roma.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Ferrara, the capital of the Ferrarese; Bologna, a large, rich, and trading city; Ravenna, near the sea, the capital of Romagna, and Rimini, on the sea, in the same province; in the dutchy of Urbino, is the capital of that name, and Pesaro, a sea-port; Perugia, the capital of Perugino; in Ancona are, Ancona, a sea-port; and Loretto, near the sea, a small town, but noted for the house or chapel



chapel of Nazareth \* ; Spoleto, the capital of that dutchy ; Viterbo, of St. Peter's Patrimony, in which is Civita-Vecchia, a good sea-port ; and in the Campagna di Roma is the city of Rome, seated on the Tiber, formerly the capital of the world, and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe. St. Peter's church of this city, is the largest in all Christendom, and superior, perhaps, in grandeur and beauty of architecture to any structure of ancient Rome.

## LESSON XLIX.

### *Sequel of ITALY.*

*Quest.* **H**OW is *Naples* divided ?

*Ans.* The kingdom of Naples is divided into four large provinces ; Abruzzo, Terra di Lavoro, Apulia, and Calabria ; each of which is subdivided into three districts.

Abruzzo is divided into Abruzzo the farther, Abruzzo the hither, and the county of Molise ; Terra di Lavoro, into the territory of that name, the farther Principality, and the hither Principality ; Apulia, into the Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto ; and Calabria, into the Basilicata, Calabria the hither, and Calabria the farther.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns ?

*Ans.* Aquila, and Chieti, in the farther and hither Abruzzo ; in Terra di Lavoro are, Gaïeta, a sea-port, Capua, and Naples, on the sea-coast, the

\* In this house they pretend that Jesus Christ was brought up, and tell us that it was carried thither through the air by angels, from Nazareth in Syria.

capital of the kingdom, and a most superb city, adorned with all the profusion of art and riches; in the farther Principality, is the city of Benevento, with an archbishop's see, subject to the pope; in the hither Principality, is Salerno, a sea-port; in Terra di Bari, is Bari, a sea-port; in Terra d'Otranto are, Taranto, on the gulph of that name, and Otranto, the capital, on the gulph of Venice; Cosenza, in the hither Calabria; and Reggio on the strait of Messina, in the farther Calabria.

*Quest.* How is *Sicily* divided?

*Ans.* The kingdom and island of Sicily is divided into three Vallies; that of Mazara, of Demona, and Noto. The chief towns are, Palermo, the capital of the island, a large trading city, on the north coast of the valley of Mazara; Messina is another large trading city on the strait of Messina; and in the valley of Noto is Syracuse, a sea-port, on the east coast.

*Quest.* What are the islands to the north of Sicily?

*Ans.* They are called the *Lipari* islands, the largest of which is named Lipari, with a capital of the same name.

*Quest.* What is the island south of cape Passaro in Sicily?

*Ans.* It is named *Malta*, and belongs to a religious order of knights, now called the Knights of Malta. Not only their chief town Valetta, or Malta, and its harbour, but their whole island is so well fortified, as to be deemed impregnable by the Turks \*.

## LESSON

\* The happy soil of Italy produces the comforts and luxuries of life in great abundance; wines, the most delicious fruits, and oil, are the most general productions. Another chief production is beautiful marble of all kinds. As much corn grows here as serves the inhabitants,

## LESSON L.

## EUROPEAN or LITTLE TARTARY.

*Quest.* FROM whence comes the name of Tartary?

*Ans.* From Hords, or Bands, in that language called Tartars.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of Little Tartary?

*Ans.* It is bounded by Poland and Russia, on the north; by Circassia, and the sea of Asoph or Palus Meotis, on the east; by the Black sea on the south; and by Moldavia on the west: lying between the latitude of 43 and 49 degrees.

*Quest.* What is the name of the Peninsula in the south of Little Tartary?

*Ans.* It is called *Crim-Tartary* or *Crimea*, and is the ancient Taurica Chersonesus. The chief towns are Bacasera, the usual residence of the Cham, and Caffa, a sea-port.

*Quest.* What is the government of Crim Tartary?

*Ans.* The Crim, and Precop Tartars have their own sovereign Cham, though he is but a vassal to the Grand Signior.

*Quest.* How many forts of Tartars are there in Little Tartary?

tants, but was the ground duly cultivated it would be more fertile. The Italian cheeses, particularly those called Parmesans, and their native silk, form a principal part of their commerce.

The Italians are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and excel in the fine arts; but they are said to be luxurious, effeminate, and addicted to the most criminal pleasures. They are rather vindictive than brave, and more superstitious than devout. Their best quality is sobriety and contentment under the public government.

*Ans.*



*Ans.* The Crim, and the Precop Tartars, which are in and about the peninsula. The Nogaian Tartars, the Circassians, and the Calmucks; all which border from the peninsula upon one another, and reach as far eastward as Astracan, each having their own prince. The Oczakow, and Budziac Tartars, which resort near the Black Sea, in the province of Bessarabia. There are other Tartars, of three different names, in the Ukraine, upon the borders of Poland.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns in the province of Bessarabia?

*Ans.* Bender on the Niefter, and Bialogorod and Oczakow, near the sea.

## LESSON LI.

### TURKEY in EUROPE.

*Quest.* HOW is the Turkish empire, or the Grand Signior's dominions divided?

*Ans.* Into three parts, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and his dominions in Africa.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of Turkey in Europe?

*Ans.* It is bounded on the north by Selavonia, Hungary, and Poland; on the east, by the Euxine or Black Sea, the strait of Constantinople or Bosphorus, the sea of Marmora or Propontis, the strait of Gallipoli, or the Dardanelles, or Hellespont, and the Archipelago or Egean sea; on the south, by the Mediterranean; and on the west, by the Ionian sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It lies between the latitude of 36 and 49 degrees.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* How is Turkey in Europe divided?

*Ans.* Into the northern and southern provinces, and the islands in the Archipelago.

*Quest.* Which are the northern provinces?

*Ans.* The northern provinces, besides Crim Tarty, which is tributary to the Grand Signior are, Moldavia, part of the ancient Dacia; Walachia, another part of Dacia; Bulgaria, the east part of the ancient Mysia; Romania, formerly Thrace; Servia, the west part of Mysia; and Bosnia and Dalmatia, which are part of the ancient Illyricum.

*Quest.* Which are the southern provinces?

*Ans.* These, with the islands, comprehend ancient Greece. The provinces are, Albania, Epirus, and Macedonia; Janna, the ancient Thessalia; Livadia, the ancient Achaia and Beotia; and the Morea, or Peloponnesus.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers in European Turkey?

*Ans.* The Danube, the Save, and the Niefter.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains?

*Ans.* The most celebrated are mount Rhodope or Argentum, between Bulgaria and Macedonia; mount Athos, on the most eastern peninsula of Macedonia; mount Olympus, in the same province, on the coast of the gulph of Salonica; mount Pindus, between Epirus and Thessaly; and mount Parnassus, in the northern part of Livadia.

*Quest.* Which are the capital towns of Moldavia and Walachia?

*Ans.* Each of these provinces has its own prince, who are vassals to the Grand Signior. The capitals are, Jazy, and Tergowisko.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the other northern provinces?

*Ans.* Sophia, in Bulgaria; Adrianople, in Romania; in which is Constantinople, on the straight of that name,

name, the capital of the whole Turkish empire, and one of the largest and most celebrated cities in Europe; another town of this province is Gallipoli, on the sea of Marmora. The other chief towns are Belgrade, on the Danube, in Servia; Bagnialuc, in Bosnia; and Ragusa, in Dalmatia, the capital of the republic of Ragusan.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of the south provinces?

*Ans.* Scutari, in Albania; Larta, a sea-port, in Epirus; Salonichi, formerly called Thessalonica, a large sea-port town in Macedonia; Larissa, in Janna; Lepanto, a sea-port, in Livadia, in which are Stives, formerly Thebes, and Athina or Athens, the capital. In the Morea are, Patras, near the sea; Belvidere; Corinth, now called Coranto, on the isthmus of Corinth; Napoli di Romania, a sea-port; Lacedemon, now Mistra, the capital of the Morea; and Modon, a sea-port.

*Quest.* Which are the islands in the Archipelago?

*Ans.* Negropont, the ancient Eubœa; Sciro or Scyros; Stalimene, formerly Lemnos; Tenedos, noted for its lying opposite to old Troy; Myteline or Lesbos, Scio or Chios, Samos, and Cerigo or Cytherea, south-east of the Morea; with several other islands of less note.

*Quest.* Which are the principal Turkish islands in the Mediterranean?

*Ans.* Candia, the ancient Crete (in which is the famous mount Ida); the famous island of Rhodes, and Cyprus, in the Levant-sea.

*Quest.* Which are the chief islands on the coast of Turkey, lying in the Ionian sea?

*Ans.* Corfu, St. Maura, Cefalonia, and Zante, all which belong to the Venetians. On the east of Cefalonia, is Little Cefalonia, a small island, formerly



merly called Ithaca, noted for being the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses\*.

N. B. Rehearse the seven last Lessons.

## A S I A.

## L E S S O N LII.

*Quest.* WHAT is Asia?

*Ans.* Asia is the greatest part of the eastern continent, and is superior to Europe and Africa in the serenity of its air, and the fertility of its soil. It was in Asia, according to the sacred records, that the All-wise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which he formed the first man and first woman. It was in Asia that our Saviour was born, and wrought the mystery of our redemption: and it was here that the first empires

\* Though Turkey, both in Europe and Asia, is happy in a fruitful soil, and advantageously situated for traffic, such is the indolence of the Turks, that commerce and manufactures are but little attended to. Their chief manufactures are carpets, cottons, leather, and soap. Besides these, they export raw silk, grogram-yarn, dying-stuffs, and a variety of drugs.

The Turks in their demeanour are rather hypochondriac, grave, sedate, and passive; but when agitated by passion, furious, raging, ungovernable; big with dissimulation, jealous, suspicious, and vindictive beyond conception: in matters of religion, tenacious, superstitious, and morose. Though incapable of much benevolence, or even humanity with regard to Jews, Christians, or any who differ from them in religious matters, they are not devoid of social affections for those of their own religion. But interest is their supreme good, and when that comes in competition, all ties of religion, consanguinity, or friendship, are speedily dissolved. The morals of the Asiatic Turks are far preferable to those of the European. They are hospitable to strangers; and the vices of avarice and inhumanity reign chiefly among their great men.

Turkey in Asia will be treated of Lesson LV. and the Turkish dominions in Africa, in LXII. and LXIII.

were

were founded ; namely, the Assyrian, Median, Persian, and Grecian.

*Quest.* What are the governments and religions of Asia ?

*Ans.* The prevailing form of government is absolute monarchy. With regard to the religions of Asia, they are pagans in about two-thirds of it, the rest are chiefly Mahometans, with some Christians. The Mahometans are so called from the impostor Mahomet, the author of their religion. Jews are dispersed throughout Asia.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of Asia ?

*Ans.* Asia is bounded by the Frozen ocean, on the north ; by the Pacific ocean, on the east ; by the Indian ocean, on the south ; and by Africa and Europe, on the west. It lies between 25 and 180 degrees of east longitude, and between the Equator and 78 degrees of north latitude ; being about 5000 miles in length, and (exclusive of the peninsula of Malacca) 4860 miles in breadth.

*Quest.* How is Asia divided.

*Ans.* Into seven great parts, besides the islands, viz. Great or Asiatic Tartary, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, India within the Ganges, India beyond the Ganges, called the Farther Peninsula, and China.

*Quest.* How is *Great Tartary* divided ?

*Ans.* It may be divided into three parts, Russian Tartary, Independent Tartary, and Chinese Tartary.

## LESSON LIII.

## RUSSIAN TARTARY.

*Quest.* **W**HAT does Russian Tartary comprehend?

*Ans.* Russian Tartary, or the Asiatic part of the Russian empire, comprehends that vast tract called Siberia, the kingdom of Casan, the government of Astracan, and part of Circassia.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of Siberia?

*Ans.* Siberia, the ancient Scythia, is bounded by the Frozen ocean, on the north; by the Pacific ocean, on the east; by Chinese and Independent Tartary, on the south; and by European Russia, on the west. It lies between the latitude of 50 and 78 degrees.

*Quest.* How is Siberia divided?

*Ans.* Into four great provinces; Tobolskoi, Jenisseiskoi, Jakutskoi, and Ochotskoi, which last includes the peninsula of Kamtschatka.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* The Wolga, which after traversing the greatest part of European Moscovy, discharges itself into the Caspian sea; the Oby, which rises on the north-west borders of Chinese Tartary, and after receiving the waters of the Irtis and Tobol, runs north into a bay called Obstkaya; the Jenisa, which running north, falls into the Frozen ocean; the Lena, which discharges itself into the same ocean; and the Amour, which falls into the sea on the north-east of Chinese Tartary.

*Quest.* What are the inhabitants of Siberia?

*Ans.* They are of three sorts; Pagans, Mahometan Tartars, and the Moscovites or Russians.

The



The Pagans are supposed to be the descendants of the ancient inhabitants, and have different names, as Samojeds, Ostiacks, Tongusians, Jakutians, &c.

*Quest.* What parts of Siberia are inhabited by those Pagans.

*Ans.* The Samojeds inhabit the sea coast in the west; the Ostiacks inhabit the banks of the river Oby; the Tongusians dwell in the middle and south-eastern parts of Siberia; and the Jakutians, near the river Lena.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Russian Tartary?

*Ans.* The Tartars being in general a wandering sort of people, their habitations may be said to be places of abode rather than towns or cities. The following places, however, merit notice.

Tobolski, a considerable city, and capital of Siberia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Tobol and Irtysh; Jeniskoi (*a*), a large town on the river Jenisa; and Jakutskoi (*b*), on the river Lena. Casan, and Astracan, on the Wolga, the capitals of those kingdoms; at the last the Europeans embark for Persia: another town is Terki in Circassia, near the Caspian sea.

## LESSON LIV.

### *Independent and Chinese TARTARY.*

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of *Independent Tartary*?

*Ans.* It is bounded by Siberia, on the north; by Chinese Tartary and China, on the east; by India

(*a*) Lat. 58. 40.

(*b*) Lat. 60. 44.

and

and Persia, on the south; and by the Caspian sea and Astracan, on the west.

*Quest.* What does Independent Tartary contain?

*Ans.* It contains the country of Daghestan Tartars, lying between Georgia and the Caspian sea; the country of Usbec Tartars, in which is the kingdom of Great Bokharia; the land of the Calmucks; the kingdoms of Casgar or Little Bokharia, Little Tibet, and Great Tibet, which last is the patrimony of Dalai Lama\*, the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. The towns worth notice are Bokharia, the capital of Great Bokharia; and Samarcand, which was the seat of the famous Tamerlane the Great.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of *Chinese Tartary*?

*Ans.* It is bounded by Siberia, on the north; by the Pacific ocean, on the east; by a great wall, which separates it from China, on the south; and by the Calmucks, on the west.

*Quest.* What are the names of the Tartars inhabiting this part?

*Ans.* They are chiefly those called Western Monguls, and Eastern Monguls, which are divided into several principalities and tribes. The Eastern Monguls conquered China, in 1644, which continues under their government.

*Quest.* What is the religion of the Tartars?

\* The Tibetians believe this Dalai Lama to be a God; and not only they, but the neighbouring princes and people flock in incredible numbers, with rich presents, to pay him their adorations. He receives their homage sitting upon an altar in a pagoda, or temple, on Mount Poutala, but neither speaks nor moves, otherwise than by sometimes lifting his hand in approbation of a favourite worshipper. When he falls ill, or becomes too old to act his part, he is dispatched by his ministers, who produce another, as like him as they can find; and when any alteration is observed, they always give satisfactory reasons why the Dalai Lama has changed his appearance.

*Ans.* The Monguls, and most of the other Tartars are Pagans. In Siberia there are some Mahometans, and they are chiefly so who live near the countries which profess that religion.

## LESSON LV.

## TURKEY in ASIA.

*Quest.* **H**OW is Turkey in Asia bounded?

*Ans.* By the Black Sea and Circassia, on the north; by Persia, on the east; by Arabia and the Levant Sea, on the south; and by the Archipelago, the strait of Gallipoli, and the sea of Marmora, which separate it from Europe, on the west. It lies between the latitude of 28 and 45 degrees.

*Quest.* Which are the provinces of Asiatic Turkey?

*Ans.* Natolia, or Asia Minor; Syria (in which is Palestine, or the Holy Land); Turcomania, or Armenia; Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia; Irac-Arabi, or Chaldea; and the territories of Mingrelia and Guriel, in Georgia. Natolia is divided into four less provinces, Natolia proper, Caramania, Amasia, and Aladulia.

*Quest.* Which are the most-noted rivers?

\* The Tartars avoid all labour as the greatest slavery, their only employment is tending their flocks, hunting, and managing their horses. If they are angry with a person, they wish he may live in one fixed place, and work like a Russian. Among themselves they are very hospitable, and wonderfully so to the strangers and travellers who confidentially put themselves under their protection. They are naturally of an easy cheerful temper, always disposed to laughter, and seldom depressed by care or melancholy.

*Ans.*



*Ans.* The Euphrates, Tigris, Karay, Sarabat, Meander, Orontes, and Jordan.

The Euphrates, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, rises in Turcomania, dividing it from Natolia, then separates Syria from Diarbeck, and after receiving the Tigris, which has its source near the Euphrates, falls into the gulph of Persia. The Kara, in Natolia, falls into the Euphrates; and the Sarabat and Meander into the Archipelago. The Orontes, in Syria, falls into the Levant; and the river Jordan, into the Dead Sea.

*Quest.* Which are the most remarkable mountains?

*Ans.* Taurus, a great chain of mountains, which begin in Natolia, and crossing Persia, extend very far into India: another chain of mountains, called Anti-Taurus, crosses Aladulia and Amasia; and a third, named Caucasus, extends from the Black to the Caspian sea, separating Georgia from Circassia. The other remarkable mountains are Mount Ararat, in Armenia; and Lebanon and Hermon, in Syria.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Natolia?

*Ans.* In Natolia proper are, Bursa, one of the largest towns of Asiatic Turkey; Chiutay; Smyrna, a sea-port, and a large rich city; and Ephesus, a sea-port; another sea-port town is Satalia in Carmania.

*Quest.* Which are the places of note in Syria?

*Ans.* Aleppo, the most considerable town in the Turkish empire, next to Constantinople and Cairo; Scanderoon, or Alexandretta, the sea-port town of Aleppo; Antioch, on the river Orontes, formerly the capital of Syria, but is now almost come to nothing; Tripoli, on the sea coast; Sidon and Tyre, sea-ports, the last now in ruins; Balbec, Damascus, and Jerusalem. About six miles south

of Jerusalem stood Bethlehem, famous for the birth-place of Christ. To the east of Damascus, and in the desert of Arabia, are the ruins of Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city, and the capital of a great kingdom.

*Quest.* Which are the other chief towns of Asiatic Turkey?

*Ans.* Erzerum, in Turcomania; Diarbeker, on the Tigris, the capital of Diarbeck, in which are Orfa and Anna, both on the Euphrates; and Mouful, or Mosul, on the Tigris: Bagdad or Bagdat, on the same river, the capital of Irac-Arabi, which has Boffora or Bussarah, a sea-port town on the Euphrates: in this province stood the great city of Babylon, the capital of the Assyrian, and afterwards of the Babylonian empire. In these parts of Asia, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, is *supposed* to have been the seat of Paradise.

*Quest.* What is the country that lies on the east of Diarbeck, between that and Persia?

*Ans.* It is called *Curdistan*, and comprehends great part of the ancient Assyria, in which was the great city of Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian empire. Many of the inhabitants of this country rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and are also robbers like them; there are, however, some towns, the chief of which is Betlis.

*Quest.* What is the Turkish religion?

*Ans.* The established religion is the Mahometan, of the sect of Omar\*.

## LESSON

\* Mahomet, who was born towards the end of the sixth century, not only founded a new religion, but a new empire, that of the Saracens; in which he was succeeded by Ububezer, who took the title of Calif, which signifies high-priest as well as king; to him succeeded Omar, and to him Osman; all of whom, say the Persians, were usurpers in prejudice to the right of Hali, the kinsman, and only law-  
ful

# LESSON LVI.

## ARABIA.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of Arabia?

*Ans.* Arabia is bounded by Turkey, on the north; by the gulphs of Persia or Bassora, and Ormus, which separate it from Persia, on the east; by the Indian ocean, south; and by the strait of Babelmandel and the Red Sea, which divide it from Africa, on the west. It lies between the latitude of 12 and 30 degrees.

*Quest.* How is Arabia divided?

*Ans.* Into three parts; Arabia Petraea, or Stony; Arabia Deserta, or Desert; and Arabia Felix, or Happy.

*Quest.* Which are the most noted mountains of Arabia?

*Ans.* Sinai and Horeb in Arabia Petraea; and those called Gabel el Ared, in Arabia Felix.

*Quest.* What is the government of Arabia?

*Ans.* The coasts of Arabia are under the government of several princes, who are frequently styled xerifs, or imans, both of them including the offices of king and priest, in the same manner as the califs of the Saracens, the successors of Mahomet.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of those principalities or kingdoms?

*Ans.* Medina (a), the burying place of Mahomet, resorted to by pilgrims; Mecca, his birth-place, where the pilgrims resort as to Medina, but in

ful successor of Mahomet, which Hali was unjustly slain by Osman. The Persians, therefore, as well as the Indian Mahometans, are of the sect of Hali. In Turkey, Arabia, and those parts of Tartary which profess Mahometism, they are of the sect of Omar.

(a) Lat. 25.



much greater numbers; Siden, or Gioddah, or Gedda (west), a large sea-port town of great trade; Sanaa, the capital of Arabia Felix; Sibet, or Zibit (*b*), near the Red sea; Mocha, on the same coast; Muscat, on the gulph of Ormus; Elcatif, on the gulph of Persia; and Jamana (south-west).

*Quest.* What are the inhabitants of the inland parts of Arabia?

*Ans.* The inland parts are inhabited by several tribes of wild Arabs, who live in tents, and remove from place to place, frequently robbing the caravans as they pass over the desert, in travelling between Aleppo and Bussurah, and between Egypt and Mecca.

*Quest.* What is the religion of the Arabians?

*Ans.* Many of the wild Arabs are still pagans, but the people in general profess Mahometism.

N. B. Rehearse the five last Lessons.

## LESSON LVII.

### P E R S I A.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of Persia?

*Ans.* Persia, which includes part of Georgia, is bounded by Circassian Tartary and the Caspian sea, on the north; by the river Oxus, which divides it from Usbeck Tartary, on the north-east; by India, on the east; by the Indian ocean, and the gulphs of Ormus and Persia, on the south; and by Turkey on the west. It lies between the latitude of 25 and 44 degrees.

(*b*) Lat. 15.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* How is this kingdom divided?

*Ans.* Besides part of Georgia (which country comprehends part of the ancient Iberia and Colchis), Persia may be divided into the following great provinces, viz. Iran, or the Persian Armenia; Schirvan and Adirbeitzan, the ancient Media; Ghilan, the ancient Hyrcania; Chorazan, the ancient Bactriana; Irac-Agemi, the ancient Parthia; Chufistan, the ancient Susiana; Farfistan, the ancient Persis, or Persia; Kerman, Makran, Sigistan, Candahar, and Cabulistan.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains of Persia?

*Ans.* Caucasus and Ararat, and those called Taurus, which were all mentioned before in speaking of Turkey.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Teflis, in Georgia; Erivan and Gangea, in the Persian Armenia; Derbent, in Schirvan; Tauris, in Adirbeitzan, the most considerable town of Persia, next to Ispahan; Ardebil, near Tauris; Melched, in Chorazan; Casbin, in the north of Irac-Agemi; Ispahan, in the same province, a celebrated city, and capital of Persia; Schiras, in Farfistan; Gombroon, a sea-port town in Kerman, near the isle and fort of Ormus; Candahar (north-east), the capital of that province; and Cabul the capital of Cabulistan.

*Quest.* What is the Persian monarch's title?

*Ans.* Besides that of Sophi, he has the title of Shah, or the Disposer of Kingdoms. Shah or Khan, and Sultan, which he assumes likewise, are Tartar titles.

*Quest.* What is the religion of the Persians?

*Ans.* They are Mahometans of the sect of Hali\*.

\* The Persians are pleasing and plausible in their behaviour, and in all ages they have been remarkable for hospitality.

## LESSON LVIII.

## I N D I A.

*Quest.* **H**OW is India divided?

*Ans.* Into three great parts, besides the islands; first, the main land, or the empire of the Great Mogul, called likewise Indostan; second, the peninsula within, or on this side the Ganges; and third, the peninsula beyond the Ganges, called the Farther Peninsula.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of the *Mogul's empire*, including the peninsula west of the Ganges?

*Ans.* This empire, including the Peninsula, is bounded by Usbec Tartary and Tibet, on the north; by the Farther Peninsula and the bay of Bengal, on the east; by the Indian ocean, on the south; by the same and Persia, on the west: lying between the latitude of 7 and 35 degrees.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* The Indus, which falls into the Indian ocean; and the Ganges which falls into the bay of Bengal.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains?

*Ans.* The most remarkable are those of Caucasus and Naugracut, which divide India from Usbec Tartary, and Tibet; and the very lofty mountains of Balagate, which run almost the whole length of India from north to south.

*Quest.* How is the *Mogul's empire* divided?

*Ans.* Into nineteen governments, which are under governors, called Soubahs and Nabobs.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Tatta, near the river Indus, the capital of the government of Tatta, or Sinda; Amadabat, the



the capital of Guzurat, in which province are Cambaia, on a gulph of the same name, and Surat, a sea-port town, where the English have a flourishing factory. The following are the capitals of governments that bear the same names, viz. Asmer (*a*), north-east of Surat; Lahor (*b*) (north); Cashmire (north); Delly, on the river Jemma, the capital of all Indostan; Agra, on the same river, a very large city; and Halabas, seated at the confluence of the rivers Jemma and Ganges. The chief towns in the government of Bengal are, Patna on the Ganges, the capital, where the Nabob keeps his court; Dacca, on the same river, the largest city of Bengal; Cassumbazar, on the western branch of the same river; on which branch are, Hugley, a place of prodigious trade; Chandanagore, which is the principal place possessed by the French in Bengal; and Calcutta, or Fort William, which is the principal English factory there.

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## LESSON LIX.

### *Sequel of INDIA.*

*Quest.* **H**OW is the *Hither Peninsula* of India divided?

*Ans.* The *Peninsula within the Ganges* may be divided into five great parts; 1<sup>st</sup>, the country of Decan, which comprehends several large provinces, and some kingdoms; particularly Visapore, a large kingdom, tributary to the Mogul, the western part of which is called Concan. 2<sup>d</sup>, The country of Malabar, formerly a large kingdom, which gives

(*a*) Lat. 26.

(*b*) Lat. 31. 40.

name to the whole western coast of the peninsula, it being usually called the coast of Malabar. 3d, The kingdoms of Madura, Tanjour, and Mellur. 4th, The coast of Cormandel, with the kingdoms of Carnate (now called the Carnatic), and Golconda, both tributary to the Mogul. And, 5th, the province of Orissa, governed by a prince tributary likewise to the Mogul.

*Quest.* Which are the most noted places of this peninsula?

*Ans.* Visapore, a large city, the capital of that kingdom; the island and town of Bombay, belonging to the English East India Company; and the island and city of Goa, the capital of the Portuguese settlements in the East Indies. On the coast of the little kingdom of Tanjour, is Negapatan, a town and fort belonging to the Dutch; and Tranquebar, a Danish town and settlement. Bijnagar, an inland town, is the capital of the Carnatic; in which, and on the Cormandel coast, lie fort St. David's, belonging to the English; Pondicherry, to the French; fort St. George, or Madrafs, the capital of the English East India Company's dominions in the East Indies; and Palicata, belonging to the Dutch. The capital of Golconda, is Bagnagar, but the kingdom takes its name from the city of Golconda: on the coast is Masulapatan, where most nations in Europe had factories, but its trade is now much decayed.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of the *Farther Peninsula* of India?

*Ans.* The *Peninsula beyond the Ganges*, is bounded by Tibet and China, on the north; by the Chinese sea, on the east; by the same sea and the straits of Malacca, on the south; and by the bay of Bengal and the *Hither India*, on the west. It lies between the latitude of 1 and 27 degrees.

*Quest.* What is contained in this Peninsula?

*Ans.* The kingdoms of Azem or Acham, Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Siam, Camboya, Laos, Tonquin, and Cochin-China; and the peninsula of Malacca, belonging to the Dutch.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Siam, or Judia, and Camboya, the capitals of those kingdoms; Langiona, the capital of Laos; Cachao, or Keccio, the capital of Tonquin; and Malacca of that peninsula.

*Quest.* What is the religion of India?

*Ans.* The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, but in the Mogul's empire, there are a great number of Mahometans\*, that being the religion of the great Moguls, or emperors of Indostan. The Gentoos are the descendants of the original natives, and their priests are called bramins†.

## LESSON LX.

### *The Empire of CHINA.*

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of China?

*Ans.* China is bounded by a great wall above 1000 miles long, which separates it from Chinese Tartary, on the north; by the Pacific

\* The Mahometans, who, in Indostan, are called Moors, are said to be of a detestable character. They are void of every principle even of their own religion; they have indeed an appearance of hospitality, but it is an appearance only; for while they are drinking with, and embracing a friend, they will stab him to the heart.

† The tenets of the Gentoo religion originally consisted in the belief of a supreme Being, in the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments, which is to consist of a transmigration into different bodies, according to the lives they have led in their present state. These original doctrines are now degenerated to rank ridiculous idolatry.



ocean, on the east; by the Chinese sea and India, south; and by Tibet, on the west. It lies between the latitude of 20 and 43 degrees.

*Quest.* How is this empire divided?

*Ans.* Into sixteen great provinces, besides the peninsula of Corea, which is a kingdom tributary to China.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* This empire is said to contain 4400 walled cities; the chief of which are Pekin, the capital, Nankin, and Canton, all seated in the east provinces of China. The capital of Corea is Hanching. The religion of the Chinese is Paganism.

## LESSON LXI.

### INDIAN and ORIENTAL ISLANDS.

*Quest.* WHICH are the Indian and Oriental Islands?

*Ans.* Of these there are a very great number lying in the Pacific and Indian oceans. The most northerly are those in the seas on the south of Siberia.

*Quest.* Which are they?

*Ans.* That called Sagalin, to the east of Chinese Tartary, is the principal island in the sea of Ochozk;

China abounds in raw silk, and the tea-plant or shrub.

The Chinese in general are accounted the most dishonest, low, thieving set in the world, and they employ their natural quickness only to improve the arts of cheating the nations they deal with, especially the Europeans, whom they cheat with great ease, particularly the English, but they observe, that none but a Chinese can cheat a Chinese.

They are extremely industrious in their manufactures of stuffs, porcelain, japanning, &c.

there

there are several in the sea of Kamtschatka, to the east of that peninsula; and to the south-west of it are those called the Kurilian islands, and some others.

*Quest.* What are the islands more to the south-west?

*Ans.* That called the Company's land; State Island, or Island of the States; and the islands of Jesso; which last are governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan.

*Quest.* Which are the principal of the islands that form what is called the *empire of Japan*?

*Ans.* Nippon, the largest of them all; Kiusa, or Ximo; and on the east of it Sikoko. The chief towns in the isle of Nippon are, Jeddo, the capital, and Meaco. The Japanese are gross idolaters.

*Quest.* Which are the principal or most noted of the other Oriental islands with those of India, lying between the longitude of 96 and 143 degrees.

*Ans.* The Ladrone or Marian islands, which lie the most easterly; the isle of Lekeyo (to the south of Kiusa), subject to its own king; Formosa (to the east of China) subject partly to the Chinese; Hainan (south of China), belonging likewise to the Chinese; the Philippines, belonging chiefly to Spain, the largest of which are the isles of Luconia or Manilla, and Mindanao: the Palaos isles, or New Philippines (to the east of Mindanao), belonging likewise to Spain; the Moluccas; and the Sunda islands.

*Quest.* Which are the principal of the *Molucca islands*?

*Ans.* The largest of them is Celebes, or Macassar, where the Dutch have strong forts, but the internal part is under the government of three kings. To the east of Celebes lie Gilolo and Ceram, which the Dutch have likewise fortified. On the west of  
Gilolo,

Gilolo, are five small islands called the Moluccas\*, or Clove islands, the largest of which is Ternate. Banda, which is the chief of those called the Banda, or Nutmeg islands, lies to the south of Ceram. Amboyna, which is reckoned the chief of the Spice islands, remarkable for its production of cloves, lies to the north-west of Banda. All these Spice islands are subject to the Dutch.

*Quest.* Which are the most considerable of the Sunda Islands?

*Ans.* Borneo, a very large island; Java, and Sumatra, another large island.

*Quest.* To whom does the isle of Borneo belong?

*Ans.* The descendants of the original natives, who live in the interior parts are Gentoos, but the sea-coast is governed by Mahometan princes; the chief port of the island is Benjar-Masseen, which carries on a commerce with all trading nations.

*Quest.* To whom does Java belong?

*Ans.* The greatest part of it belongs to the Dutch, the capital of which is Batavia, a noble and populous city, and the capital of all the Dutch settlements in the East Indies; Bantam is another considerable town.

*Quest.* To whom does Sumatra belong?

*Ans.* On the west coast the English East India Company have several forts and factories, the chief of which is Bencoolen, or Marlborough fort. In the north part of the island is a kingdom called Achen, the king of which is the chief of the Mahometan princes, who possess the sea-coasts; the inland country is inhabited by Pagans.

\* So named from the *Malayan* word *Moloc*, which signifies the head of a great thing, these five islands; together with Amboyna, being esteemed the chief of all the Archipelago, and are the Proper Moluccas; but in maps, all the islands surrounding them are distinguished by this name.

*Quest.*



*Quest.* Which are the other Indian islands?

*Ans.* Besides several inconsiderable islands in the bay of Bengal, there is the island of Ceylon, exceeding rich and fruitful, and particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon: all the principal places along the sea-coasts of this island are possessed by the Dutch, who have in a manner shut up the king in his capital city, Candy. The natives are idolaters. The other most noted islands are those called the Maldives, and the Lakdives, besides the isles of Goa and Bombay, mentioned before in speaking of India.

N. B. Rehearse the five last Lessons.

## A F R I C A.

## L E S S O N LXII.

*Quest.* WHAT is Africa?

*Ans.* Africa is the third grand division of the globe, joined to Asia only by a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded by the Mediterranean, on the north; by the Red Sea and the Indian ocean, on the east; on the south, by the Southern ocean; and by the Atlantic, on the west. It lies between 37 degrees N. and 35 S. lat. and between 17 degrees W. and 51 E. longitude, being near 5000 miles in length, and 4380 in breadth.

*Quest.* What is the religion of the inhabitants?

*Ans.* They are chiefly Pagans and Mahometans, but there are Christians in some parts.

*Quest.*

\* The Pagans are the most numerous, possessing the greatest part of the country from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope; these

*Quest.* How is Africa divided?

*Ans.* It may be divided into fourteen great parts, besides the islands, viz. Egypt, Barbary, Biledulgerid, Sahara or Zara, or the Desert; Nigritia or Negroland; Nubia, Abyssima, and the coast of Abex on the Red Sea (the three last are called Upper Ethiopia); Lower Ethiopia (comprehending the middle parts of Africa, but little known to the Europeans); Upper Guiney, Congo or Lower Guiney, Caffraria, and the coasts of Zanguebar, and of Ajan or Anian.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers?

*Ans.* The most considerable are the Niger in Negroland; and the Nile, which divides Egypt into two parts, falling into the Mediterranean. Two other rivers (perhaps branches of the Niger) are the Senegal and Gambia, which fall into the Atlantic ocean.

*Quest.* Which are the most considerable mountains?

*Ans.* Mount Atlas, a long ridge extending from the Western ocean, to which it gives the name of Atlantic, as far as Egypt, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. The mountains of the Moon, extending themselves between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. Those of Sierra Leona, or the mountains of the Lions, which divide Nigritia from Guiney; and the pike of Tenerif, in the island of that name, which is two miles and a quarter high.

*Quest.* What is Egypt?

*Ans.* Egypt is a celebrated and considerable country, bounded by the Mediterranean, on the north;

these are generally black. The Mahometans possess Egypt, and almost all the northern shores of Africa, or what is called the Barbary coast. There are likewise some Jews in the north of Africa. The people of Abyssinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, are denominated Christians, but retain many Pagan and Jewish rites.

by

by the Red Sea, on the east; by Nubia, on the south; and by Deserts on the west; lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the latitude of 32 degrees. It is divided into the Lower, the Middle, and the Upper.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* In Lower Egypt are, Alexandria on the Levant coast, once the emporium of all the world, but now much decayed: Rosetta, a place of great trade, and Damietta, both on the same coast; Cairo, a large city, and the capital of all Egypt; Bulac, on the river Nile, the sea-port town of Cairo; and Suez, now a small town, which gives name to the isthmus that joins Africa with Asia. The children of Israel are supposed to have marched near this town, when they left Egypt, in their way towards the Red Sea. Girge, on the Nile, is the capital of Upper Egypt.

*Quest.* What is the government of Egypt?

*Ans.* Egypt is subject to the Turkish emperor, and governed by a viceroy, under the title of pasha, or bashaw of Cairo.

## LESSON LXIII.

### A F R I C A.

*Quest.* WHAT is Barbary?

*Ans.* Barbary, anciently called Mauritania, comprehends the whole coast of Africa from Egypt to the Straits of Gibraltar, and from thence to the latitude of 28 degrees; separated from Biledulgerid by Mount Atlas. It contains the empire of Morocco (comprehending the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco,



Morocco, and Suz); and the republics of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, with the desert of Barca.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* In Fez are, Sallee, a sea-port town, Fez, and Mequinez, the capital of the whole Morocco empire. Morocco, is the capital of that kingdom, and Taradant of Suz. Algiers, a sea-port town, is the capital of Algiers; and Constantina, is another considerable town of this republic. Tunis, near the sea, and Tripoli, on the sea coast, are the capitals of those republics. Spain has some places in Barbary; namely, Ceuta, on the Straits of Gibraltar; Pennon, in the Mediterranean; and Oran, on the coast of Algiers.

*Quest.* What is the government of Barbary?

*Ans.* The States of Barbary, as they are called, are under the government of the Turks, but the emperor of Morocco only acknowledges the Grand Signior to be his superior, and pays him a distant allegiance, as the chief representative of Mahomet. Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, have each of them a Turkish pasha, or dey, who governs in the name of the Grand Signior, to whom they pay slight annual tributes; but these deys are chosen by the soldiers.

*Quest.* What is *Biledulgerid*, and *Sahara*?

*Ans.* Biledulgerid, the ancient Numidia, is a large country, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic ocean, without any considerable towns; and Sahara, or Zara, is a large desert, but little inhabited.

*Quest.* What is *Nigritia*?

*Ans.* Nigritia, or Negroland, is a large country, containing several kingdoms or states, but the inland parts are little known. Songo or Madinga, is the capital of a kingdom, called by the last name; and Tombuto, near the river Niger, is the capital of a kingdom of that name.

On

On the coast, the English have the island and fort called Fort Lewis, at the mouth of the river Senegal, with several factories up the river, and are masters of the gum trade: they have likewise a large factory, with a fort, on James Island, in the river Gambia, besides several small factories up that river. At these settlements, they purchase slaves of the natives in exchange for English commodities. Goree is a small island on this coast, subject to the French.

*Quest.* What is the situation of *Upper Guiney*?

*Ans.* It lies on the sea-coast, extending from ten degrees north latitude, to the Equator; and comprehends the coast of Sierra Leona, the Malagueta or Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, the kingdom of Whydah, and the kingdom of Benin, which has a capital of the same name. On these coasts the Europeans purchase elephants teeth, gold, and slaves. The English have several forts and factories here, chiefly on the Gold Coast, and the Dutch have a greater number.

*Quest.* How is *Congo*, or *Lower Guiney* situated?

*Ans.* It lies on the sea-coast, between the Equator and 16 degrees south latitude, containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. The capital of the whole is St. Salvadore, in the kingdom of Congo. The natives trade in slaves, ivory, &c. The Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country.

## LESSON LXIV.

*Sequel of AFRICA.*

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of *Caffraria*?

*Ans.* *Caffraria* is bounded on the north by Benguela, Lower Ethiopia, and Zanguebar, and on the other sides by the ocean. The north-east part is divided into the kingdoms of Manica, Sabia, Sofala, and Monomotapa; the most southern part is inhabited by a superstitious and filthy people called Hottentots. Some include *Lower Ethiopia* with the *coasts of Zanguebar and Ajan*, under the general name of *Caffraria*.

*Quest.* Which are the places of note in *Caffraria* taken in its largest sense?

*Ans.* This country is but little known, except on the coasts; whereon are, the Cape of Good-Hope, which is the south extremity of Africa, where the Dutch have a town and fort, the capital of their settlements among the Hottentots. Sofala, the capital of that kingdom, where the Portuguese have a fort, and to whom the king is tributary. The Portuguese have likewise several forts in Monomotapa.

The chief towns on the coast of Zanguebar are, Mozambique, Quiloa, Mombaza, and Melinda, all belonging to the Portuguese. On the coast of Ajan are, Brava, and Magadoxo.

*Quest.* Which are the capitals of the kingdoms of *Abyssinia* and *Nubia*, and the *coast of Abex*.

*Ans.* Gondar, on the north of the lake Dambea; Sennar near the river Nile; and Suaquen on the Red Sea.

*Quest.*



*Quest.* Which are the *African islands*?

*Ans.* They lie in the Indian and Atlantic oceans. The most considerable of those in the Eastern or Indian ocean are, Socotora (*a*), the isles of Amirante (south), the Comora isles (south-west), Madagascar, Bourbon (east), and the isle of France or Mauritius; the two last are subject to France. Madagascar is about 2000 miles in circumference; the natives, who are under a number of their own petty princes, are Mahometans and Pagans, but have neither mosques, temples, or priests.

*Quest.* Which are the most noted islands in the Atlantic?

*Ans.* St. Helena, Ascension island, and St. Matthew; Cape Verd islands, belonging to the Portuguese; the Canary islands, to the Spaniards; of which the two most considerable are Great Canary, and Tenerif; which last the Dutch make their first Meridian; and Ferro, another of these islands, is the first to the French. To the north of the Canaries, lies the island of Madeira, belonging to the Portuguese, and noted for Madeira wine. To these may be added the Azores, or Western islands, subject likewise to Portugal; lying nearly at an equal distance from Europe, Africa, and America.

N. B. Rehearse the three foregoing Lessons.

Having now traversed over all the Eastern continent, and touched at the principal islands, we will leave the Azores, and in the next lesson begin our survey of America, or the New World.

(*a*) Lat. 12. N.

AMERICA.

## AMERICA.

## LESSON LXV.

*Quest.* WHAT is America?

*Ans.* America is the great Western continent, frequently denominated the New World, because lately discovered.

*Quest.* Why is it named America?

*Ans.* From Americus Vesputius, who sailed to the southern continent in the year 1497; but America was discovered five years before that time, by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain.

*Quest.* What are its boundaries and situation?

*Ans.* America is washed by the two great oceans; on the east by the Atlantic; and on the west by the Pacific, or great South Sea, which separates it from Asia. It extends from the 80 degree north, to Cape Horn in the 56 degree south latitude; and where its breadth is known, from the 35th to the 136th degree of west longitude; stretching 9400 miles in length, and in its greatest breadth near 3700.

*Quest.* How is America divided?

*Ans.* America, so far as it is known, is chiefly claimed, and divided into colonies, by three European nations, the Spaniards, English, and Portuguese; though the native Indians, of which there are innumerable tribes, still live in the quite possession of many large tracts. The natural division of America is into the northern and southern continents, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien.

*Quest.* What does *North America* contain?

*Ans.* The British colonies and territories, which compose the British empire in America; the province

province of Louisiana, and part of the Spanish dominions.

*Quest.* What is the situation and boundaries of the first?

*Ans.* The British empire in America extends, so far as it is known, from the 80th degree north latitude to Cape Florida, in the gulph of Mexico, lat. 25, being 3800 miles in length; on the east, it is washed by the Atlantic ocean; and on the south, by the gulph of Mexico; but to the westward, its boundaries reach to nations unknown even to the native Indians of Canada.

*Quest.* When was this part of America first discovered?

*Ans.* The north-east coasts were discovered in the year 1499, by Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of Henry VII. of England.

*Quest.* Which are the British colonies and territories?

*Ans.* New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson's Bay; Canada, or the Province of Quebec; Nova Scotia, or New Scotland; New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and East and West Florida.

*Quest.* Which are the chief rivers and lakes in North America.

*Ans.* The two most considerable rivers are the Mississippi, and St. Lawrence. The Mississippi runs from north to south, forming the west boundaries of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and West Florida, and falls into the gulph of Mexico; it receives in its course the waters of the Illinois, the Missouri, the Ohio, and other great rivers. The river St. Lawrence runs through the province of Quebec, receiving several large rivers in its course, and empties itself into the gulph of its



own name. Some of the other principal rivers are, the Hudson, in New York; the Delawar and Susquehana, in Pensilvania; and the Patowmac, which separates Virginia from Maryland. The chief lakes are those very large ones of Canada.

*Quest.* Which are the chief mountains of North America?

*Ans.* The only considerable ones, which are known, are those tremendous high mountains in New Britain, towards the north; and that long ridge which crosses our colonies from Pensilvania to Georgia, called the Apalachian, or Aligany mountains.

## LESSON LXVI.

### BRITISH AMERICA.

*Quest.* WHAT are the boundaries of *New Britain*?

*Ans.* New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson's Bay, and commonly called the country of the Esquimaux, is bounded by unknown lands and frozen seas, about the pole, on the north; by the Atlantic ocean on the east; by the gulph of St. Lawrence and Canada, on the south; and by unknown lands on the west. It comprehends New North and South Wales, and Terra de Labrador, or Land of the Esquimaux. To these may be added the islands in and about Hudson's Bay.

*Quest.* Which are the principal straits of New Britain?

*Ans.* Those of Hudson, Davies, and Belleisle. The last separates Labrador from the island called Newfoundland.

*Quest.*

*Quest.* Have the English any settlements in New Britain?

*Ans.* They have none but those of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have four forts on the west side of the bay, and carry on a very advantageous trade with the natives, who are a rude savage people, called the Esquimaux.

*Quest.* What is Canada, or the Province of Quebec?

*Ans.* The French comprehended under the name of Canada, a very large territory, extending from New Scotland, New England, and New York, on the east, as far as to the Pacific ocean on the west. That part, however, which they have been able to cultivate, and which bore the face of a colony, lay chiefly upon the banks of the river St. Lawrence, and the numerous small rivers falling into that stream. This being reduced by the British arms in the last war \*, is now formed into a British colony, called

\* Until the conclusion of the late war (says Mr. Guthrie in his Geographical Grammar), "the French laid a claim to, and actually possessed Canada and Louisiana, comprehending all that extensive inland country, reaching from Hudson's Bay on the north, to Mexico and the gulph of the same name on the south; regions which all Europe could not people in the course of many ages: but no territory however extensive, no empire however boundless, could gratify the ambition of that aspiring nation; hence, under the most solemn treaties, they continued in a state of hostility, making gradual advances upon the back of our settlements, and rendering their acquisitions more secure and permanent by a chain of forts, well supplied with all the implements of war. At the same time they laboured incessantly to gain the friendship of the Indians, whom they not only trained to the use of arms, but infused into these savages the most unfavourable notion of the English, and the strength of their nation. The British colonies thus hemmed in, and confined to a slip of land along the sea coast, by an ambitious and powerful nation, the rivals and the natural enemies of Great Britain, began to take the alarm. The British empire in America, yet in its infancy, was threatened with a total dissolution. The colonies, in their distress, called out aloud to the mother country. The bulwarks, and the thunder of England, were sent to their relief, accompanied with powerful armies,

called the Province of Quebec; lying between the latitude of 45 and 52 degrees.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of this province?

*Ans.* Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, the capital of all Canada; Montreal, on the same river, nearly as large as Quebec; and between these is the town called Trois Rivières, or the Three Rivers, so named, from three rivers which join their currents here.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of New Scotland?

*Ans.* Anapolis, on the bay of Fundy; and Halifax, the capital, both sea-port towns.

*Quest.* How is New England divided?

*Ans.* Into four provinces or governments; New Hampshire, Massachuset's Bay, including the ancient colony of Plymouth; Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Portsmouth, a sea-port town, the capital of New Hampshire; in Massachuset's, are Salem, a sea-port town; Boston, the capital of New England, and of all the British empire in America; and Plymouth, a sea-port town. Rhode Island has Newport; and in Connecticut are, Hartford, and New London, a sea-port town.

well appointed, and commanded by a set of heroes, the Scipios of the present age. A long war succeeded, which ended gloriously for Great Britain; for after oceans of blood were spilt, and every inch of ground bravely disputed, the French were not only driven from Canada, and its dependencies, but obliged to relinquish all that part of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi.

"Thus at an immense expence, and with the loss of many brave men, our colonies were preserved, secured, and extended"——



## LESSON LXVII.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

*Quest.* **H**OW is *New York* divided?

*Ans.* *New York* lies on the west of *New England*, and is divided, including the islands, into ten counties. The capital of the province is the city of *New York*, in *York* island, at the mouth of *Hudson's* river.

*Quest.* How is *New Jersey* divided?

*Ans.* *New Jersey* lies on the south of *New York*, having *Pensilvania* on the west, from which it is separated by the river *Delawar*. It is divided into thirteen counties. The chief towns are, *Perth-Amboy*, a sea-port, and *Burlington*, the capital, on the river *Delawar*.

*Quest.* How is *Pensilvania* divided?

*Ans.* *Pensilvania* is divided into eleven counties, and has many very considerable towns, but the capital is *Philadelphia*, on the river *Delawar*, the most beautiful city of *America*, and in regularity unequalled by any in *Europe*.

*Quest.* How is *Maryland* divided?

*Ans.* *Maryland*, which lies on the south of *Pensilvania*, is divided into two parts, by the bay of *Chesapeak*; the eastern and western; each division containing seven counties. The capital town is *Annapolis*.

*Quest.* Why is *Virginia* so named?

*Ans.* *Virginia* \*, which is the first country planted by the *English* in *America*, was so named by

\* Towards the close of the sixteenth century, several attempts were made for settling this colony, before any proved successful; but at last it was effected by the advice, prudence, and winning behaviour of lord *Delawar*, who accepted the government of it from the noblest motives;—to serve his Country.

that great genius Sir Walter Raleigh, in honour of queen Elizabeth.

*Quest.* What does it contain?

*Ans.* Virginia has Maryland on the north, and north-east; and the river Mississippi on the west; and contains twenty-four counties. The capital is Williamsburg; near which is James-town, the first town built by the English in the New World.

*Quest.* How is North and South Carolina divided?

*Ans.* The Carolinas are divided into seven counties; Charles-town, a sea-port, in South Carolina, is the capital of the whole, which, for size, beauty, and trade, may be considered as one of the first towns in British America.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns of Georgia?

*Ans.* Savannah, the capital, on a noble river of the same name; and Augusta, on the same river.

*Quest.* How is Florida divided?

*Ans.* This country is divided into the governments of East and West Florida; the chief town of West Florida, is Pensacola, seated within a bay of the same name; and the capital of East Florida, is St. Augustine, a sea-port town.

*Quest.* Which are the principal British islands of North America?

*Ans.* Those in the gulph of St. Lawrence, viz. Newfoundland, the chief towns of which are Placentia, and St. John, sea-port towns, on the south-east part of the island; Cape Breton, in which is Louisburg; and St. John's, in which is Charlotte town.

*Quest.* What other American islands are subject to Great Britain?

*Ans.* Besides several in the West Indies, there are some small ones, called the Bermudas, or Summer Islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean, to the east of Carolina,

Carolina, of which St. George is the capital town. Great Britain has likewise those called Falkland Islands, lying near the straits of Magellan, at the utmost extremity of South America, distant from London 8000 miles.

## LESSON LXVIII.

## WEST INDIES.

*Quest.* **W**HAT are those vast number of islands lying between North and South America?

*Ans.* They are denominated the West Indies, in contradistinction to the countries and islands of Asia, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, which are called the East Indies. Such of them as are worth cultivation belong chiefly to Great Britain, Spain, and France. The grand staple commodity of these islands is sugar.

*Quest.* What are their general names?

*Ans.* They are sometimes distinguished in maps by the Great and Little Antilles. Some call them the Caribbees, from the first inhabitants, though this is a term that most geographers confine to those that lie easterly, which are distinguished by sailors into Windward and Leeward Islands.

*Quest.* Which are the islands in the West Indies belonging to Great Britain?

*Ans.* The Lucaya, or Bahama islands, lying easterly of Florida, of which the only one inhabited is that called Providence. Jamaica, the most important of the British islands in the West Indies, the capital of which formerly was Port Royal, but



it being destroyed three times \*, the inhabitants resolved to forsake it, and built Kingston, now the capital; not far from Kingston there is a Spanish town, called St. Jago de la Vega. Of those generally called the Caribbee Islands, there are belonging to Great Britain, Anguila (one of the most northerly); St. Christopher's, commonly called by the sailors St. Kitt's; Barbuda; Antigua, of which the capital is St. John's; the two small islands of Nevis and Montserrat; Dominica; Barbadoes, which has Bridgetown, the capital; St. Vincent; two small islands, called the Grenadines; Granada; and the island of Tobago.

*Quest.* Which are the principal West India islands subject to Spain, France, &c.?

*Ans.* Cuba, a large fruitful island, subject to Spain, the chief towns of which are, Havannah, the capital, and Santa Cruz, both facing Florida; and St. Jago, facing Jamaica: Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, is another large fertile island, the western part of which is possessed by the French, and the eastern by the Spaniards; the chief French towns are, St. Francois, the capital, on the north coast, and Leogane, on the north coast of the peninsula; the capital of the Spanish towns is St. Domingo, a large well built city. Porto Rico, which has a capital of the same name, is subject to Spain; as are likewise the Virgin Islands. To the south-east of Porto Rico lies St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, a small Danish island. The principal French islands are, Guadalupe, Martinico, and St. Lucia. To the south of St. Lucia, and near the southern conti-

\* In the year 1692, an earthquake, in the space of two minutes, swallowed up nine tenths of the houses, and two thousand people. They rebuilt the city, but it was a second time, ten years after, destroyed by a great fire. They rebuilt it once more; and once more, in 1722, was it laid in rubbish by a most terrible hurricane.

ment, is Trinidad, subject to Spain; and to the west of this is Margarett, another Spanish island; and more westerly lies the island of Caraffou, belonging to the Dutch.

## LESSON LXIX.

### *Louisiana, and the Spanish Dominions in NORTH AMERICA.*

*Quest.* WHAT is Louisiana?

*Ans.* Louisiana is a large province, lying on the south of Canada, and on both sides of the Mississippi, and was claimed by the French; but in the last war, they were forced to yield to Great Britain all that part of it lying on the east side of that river. At the treaty of peace, however, they were allowed to keep possession of the western banks of the river, and the small town of New Orleans, near its mouth, which they afterwards ceded to Spain.

*Quest.* Which are the Spanish dominions in North America?

*Ans.* New Mexico, including New Navarre, and the peninsula of California; and Old Mexico, or New Spain.

*Quest.* By what is New Mexico bounded, including New Navarre and California?

*Ans.* By unknown lands, on the north; by Louisiana, on the east; by Old Mexico, and the Pacific ocean, on the south; and by the same ocean, on the west. The capital of New Mexico, called likewise Granada, is Santa Fe (north); and the capital of New Navarre, is Cinaloa, in the south part.

152 SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of *Old Mexico*, or *New Spain*?

*Ans.* Mexico, noted for its mines of gold and silver, is bounded by New Mexico, or Granada, on the north; by the gulph of Mexico, on the north-east; by Darien, on the south-east; and by the Pacific ocean, on the south-west; lying between the latitude of 8 and 30 degrees.

*Quest.* How is Old Mexico divided?

*Ans.* The civil government of Mexico is divided into three tribunals, called Audiencias: namely, Galicia or Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala; each of which is subdivided into several provinces.

*Quest.* Which are the chief towns?

*Ans.* Guadalajara (*a*), the capital of that Audience. In that of Mexico are, the city of Mexico (east of Guadalajara) the capital of New Spain; Vera-Cruz, a sea-port town on the coast of the gulph of Mexico, where the fleet from Cadiz, called the Flota, usually arrive once in three years, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico: and Acapulco, a considerable sea-port town on the South Sea, where a ship from the Philippines, called the great galeon, arrives annually loaded with all the rich commodities of the east; and returns laden with silver. The capital of Guatimala is a town of the same name (*b*).

(*a*) Lat. 20. 20.

(*b*) Lat. 14. 6.



# LESSON LXX.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

*Quest.* WHICH are the countries of South America?

*Ans.* Terra Firma, subject to Spain; Guiana, to the Dutch and French; Brazil, to Portugal; Amazonia, a very large country, but little known to the Europeans; Peru, subject to Spain; Paraguay, to Spain and the Jesuits; Chili, to Spain; and Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia, which the Spaniards took possession of, but did not settle there.

*Quest.* Which are the most considerable rivers of South America?

*Ans.* The Oronoko, which runs through Terra Firma, and falls into the Atlantic ocean; the Amazon, supposed to be the greatest river in the world, which runs through Amazonia, and falls into the same ocean; the Paraguay, in the province of the same name, which receives in its course the great rivers Parana and Uruguay, and several less; these united near the sea, form the famous Rio de la Plata, or Plate river, which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean.

*Quest.* Which are the principal mountains?

*Ans.* There are very lofty mountains in Darien, and other parts of Terra Firma. The Andes, or Cordilleras, are a great chain of prodigious high mountains, extending from Darien to the south extremity of Patagonia. Another chain of mountains separates Brazil from Amazonia and Paraguay.

*Quest.* What are the boundaries of Terra Firma, or Castilla del Oro?

*Ans.* Terra Firma is bounded by the Caribbean sea, on the north; by Guiana, on the east; by Amazonia and Peru, on the south; and by the Pacific ocean and New Spain, on the west: lying between the equator and 12 degrees north latitude.

*Quest.* How is it divided?

*Ans.* Into nine provinces; those in the north are Terra Firma proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Cumana, and New Andalusia, or Paria; the southern provinces are New Granada, and Popayan. The chief towns and ports are, Panama on a bay of the same name, Porto Bello, Carthagena, and Hacha.

*Quest.* How is Guiana divided?

*Ans.* The coast of Guiana is divided into Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, with a capital of the same name; and French Guiana, called Cayenne, or Equinoctial France, the capital town Cayenne. The inland parts of Guiana are inhabited by savages, and are unknown.

*Quest.* How is Brazil divided?

*Ans.* Brazil lies between the Equator and 35 degrees south latitude, the coasts of which are divided into fifteen districts or governments. The chief towns and ports are Olinda or Fernambuco (*a*); St. Salvador, on the bay of All-Saints, the capital of Brazil, and a magnificent opulent city (*b*); and St. Sebastian, in the government of Rio Janeiro (*c*).

*Quest.* How is Peru divided?

*Ans.* Peru, noted for its mines of gold and silver, and for the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, lies between the Equator and 25 degrees south latitude. It is divided into three great Audiences; Quito, Lima or Los Reyes, and Lo Charcas. The chief towns are Quito, near the Equino-

(*a*) Lat. 8. 13.

(*b*) Lat. 13. 0.

(*c*) Lat. 23. 0.

tial; Lima, a very rich city near the sea, and capital of the whole Spanish empire; Cusco (east) an inland town, and Potosi, another inland town (a).

*Quest.* How is *Paraguay* divided?

*Ans.* Paraguay lies between 19° and 37 degrees south latitude, and contains the large provinces of Tucuman, Chaco, Paraguay proper, Uruguay, and La Plata; but there are many parts of this vast tract in a great degree unknown to the Europeans. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that of La Plata, on the rivers Paraguay and Plata. The capital town is Buenos Ayres, one of the most considerable in South America; it is seated on the south banks of the river Plata. In the interior parts of Paraguay, the Jesuits, or Spanish missionaries have very extensive territories under their dominion.

*Quest.* How is *Chili* situated?

*Ans.* Chili, including Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia, lies between the latitude of 25 and 54 degrees. The capital of Chili is St. Jago (b).

*Quest.* What are the straits between Patagonia and the islands called Terra del Fuego.

*Ans.* They are the straits of Magellan, so named from Magellan, a Portuguese, who discovered them in the year 1520, and sailing through them, thereby discovered a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, or Great South Sea. Near a century afterwards, another passage was discovered, two degrees more south, by La Maire, a Dutchman, since known by the name of Straits La Maire; and this passage is called doubling Cape Horn.

*Quest.* Which are the chief Spanish islands of South America?

*Ans.* Chiloe, on the coast of Chili; Juan Fernandes, to the west of Chili; the Gallipago isles,

(a) Lat. 20. 40.

(b) Lat. 33. 40.



under the Equator; and those in the bay of Panama, called the King's, or Pearl Islands.

## LESSON LXXI.

### TERRA-INCOGNITA, or unknown Countries.

**Quest.** WHICH are the unknown countries in America?

**Ans.** Greenland, or Groenland, and the country lying round Hudson's Bay, are very little known. The inhabitants, like those of Nova Zembla, and the northern parts of Siberia, are but few, and these savage; low in stature, and of an ugly appearance, scarcely resembling any thing human.

All that vast tract on the back of the British settlements, from Canada and the lakes to the Pacific ocean, which is inhabited by innumerable tribes of Indians, is perfectly unknown to the Europeans.

The interior parts of Guiana are unknown; the country of Amazonia has never been thoroughly discovered; and but little more is known of Patagonia, than that the inhabitants are savages.

Leaving America, we will pass over the vast Pacific ocean, in which are a number of small islands, besides those mentioned in treating of Asia, to that extensive tract below the Molucca isles, which you will find in the map of the world, stretching from the Equator to the 44th degree of south latitude. And here we finish our slight survey of the whole terraqueous globe, after telling me what is known of these parts.

They

## GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS. 157

They are called New Guiney, Carpentaria, New Holland, Dieman's Land, and (about 22 degrees east) New Zealand. They were discovered about the middle of the last century, and are supposed to be a vast continent; but even at this time they are but little known, our navigators having only sailed along the coasts, to 44 degrees of south latitude, who say, that the natives are black, go naked, and in some places are very numerous.

N. B. Rehearse the seven foregoing Lessons.

### LESSON LXXII.

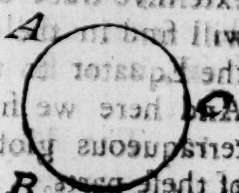
*Containing some GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS necessary to be, known before we proceed to the next Lesson.*

1. **A** Point is that which hath no parts, or magnitude; and is denoted by a tittle, as at A.

2. A Right Line is a strait line drawn between two points, **A** ————— **B** as the line A B.

3. A Circle is a plain Figure, limited by a perfect round line, as the Figure B.

4. The Periphery or Circumference of a Circle is the round line that bounds it, **A, B, C.**



Note.

## 158 GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS.

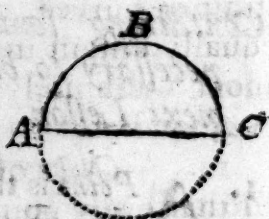
*Note.* The Circumference of all circles is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called *Degrees*, and each degree into 60 equal parts, called *Minutes*.

5. The *Center* of a circle is the Point *C*, in the middle of it.

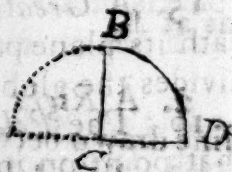
6. The *Diameter* of a circle is a line drawn through the center from one side of the circumference to the other, as the line *AB*, the half of which is the *Semi-diameter* or *Radius*.



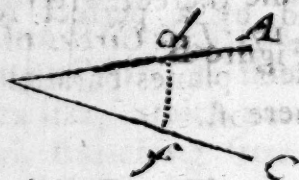
7. A *Semicircle* (*i. e.* half a circle) is a Figure contained between the diameter and half the circumference of a circle, as *ABC*.



8. A *Quadrant* is one quarter of a circle, or half the semicircle, as the Figure *BCD*.



9. An *Angle* is the inclination or meeting of two lines in one point, or the space included between them, as the angle *ABC*; and the point where they meet is called the *Angular Point*, as at *B*.



10. The *Measure* of an Angle is the number of degrees and minutes contained in the arch of a circle described

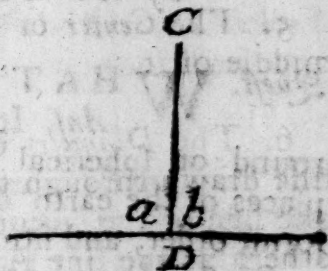


# GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS. 159

described upon the angular point, and limited by the two lines, as the arch *df*.

11. The *Complement* of an Angle, or Arch, is so much as that angle or arch wants of 90 degrees.

12. A *Right Angle* is that which is included between two lines, one standing exactly upright upon the other, as the right angle *a*, or *b*; and the line *CD* that stands on the other, is called a *Perpendicular* to that on which it stands.



13. *Parallel Lines*, whether A straight or curved, are such as are equally distant in all their parts though infinitely extended, as *B* *a*, or *B* *b*.



14. A *Globe* or *Sphere*, is a body perfectly round, so that every point of its surface is equidistant from its center.

15. A *Great Circle* of the Sphere, is that which hath its plane passing through the center thereof; and divides the globe or sphere into two equal parts.

16. The *Pole* of any great circle of the sphere, is that point on its surface which is every way equally distant from the circumference of the circle; or it is that point which is 90 degrees distant from the plane thereof.

17. *Less Circles* of the sphere are those which have their planes parallel to the plane of any great circle thereof.

LESSON

Ans. They are distinguished into the greater and less. Great circles are such as divide the globe into two equal parts, being parallel to a greater, cannot divide it into two equal parts. Which are the chief of the Great Circles?

## LESSON LXXIII.

### Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

*Quest.* WHAT is the Terrestrial Globe?

*Ans.* It is a representation of the Earth, round or spherical as that nearly is, having the places of the earth drawn upon it, in their natural form, order, and situation.

*Quest.* How is the circumference of the earth divided?

*Ans.* It is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called Degrees, and each degree into 60 parts, called Minutes.

*Quest.* What is the measure of a degree?

*Ans.* A Degree contains 60 Geographical miles, or  $69\frac{1}{2}$  English miles.

*Quest.* What is the *Axis* of the earth?

*Ans.* It is that diameter of it, on which it turns round?

*Quest.* What are the *Poles*?

*Ans.* The two extreme points of the axis, the one called the North, and the other the South Pole.

*Quest.* What are the *Circles*\* of the Globe.

*Ans.*

\* As the surface of the globe represents that of the earth, so the circles upon it represent the imaginary circles supposed to be drawn upon the earth; and these coincide with the like imaginary circles in the heavens.

These supposed circles in the heavens (and from thence transferred to the earth) arise from the motion of the earth, which turns round on its axis from west to east, in twenty-four hours; and moves likewise in a large orbit round the sun, in the space of time we call a year. By the earth's diurnal motion from west to east, it makes the sun appear to take a contrary course from east to west in the same time, and makes it day to those places on its surface, which are turned towards the sun, and night to such as are in the opposite parts. And by

*Ans.* They are distinguished into the greater and less. Great circles are such as divide the globe into two equal parts. Less circles are those which, being parallel to a greater, cannot divide it into two equal parts.

*Quest.* Which are the chief of the Great Circles?

*Ans.* The Equator, the Ecliptic, the Horizon, and the Meridian.

*Quest.* What is the Equator?

*Ans.* The Equator is a circle equidistant from the two Poles, and so named, because it divides the earth into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres. This circle is likewise called the Equinoctial, because when the sun is in it, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world. The Equator on the globe is divided into twice 180, or 360 degrees.

*Quest.* What is the Ecliptic?

*Ans.* The Ecliptic is a circle that cuts the Equinoctial at two opposite points \*, making an angle therewith of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees.

*Quest.* How is the Ecliptic divided?

*Ans.* It goes through twelve constellations, or parcels of stars, called the *Twelve Signs of the Zodiac*, and is therefore divided into 12 equal parts, or signs, of 30 degrees each.

*Quest.* What is the Zodiac?

*Ans.* The Zodiac is an imaginary broad circle (like a zone or girdle), extending on each side the

by its annual motion round the sun, it causeth the sun seemingly to trace out a circle among the stars, called the Ecliptic; so named, because Eclipses happen in, or near this circle.

These are the first points of the signs Aries and Libra, which are called the *Equinoctial Points*, or Equinoxes, because when the sun is in them (as observed above of the Equinoctial) the days and nights are every where equal. The point at the beginning of Aries is called the *Vernal Equinox*; and the other, at the beginning of Libra, the *Autumnal Equinox*.

Ecliptic



Ecliptic (which is in the middle thereof), and contains the twelve signs or constellations\*.

*Quest.* What are the names and characters of these Signs?

*Ans.* 1. *Aries*, the Ram, ♈. 2. *Taurus*, the Bull, ♉. 3. *Gemini*, the Twins, ♊. 4. *Cancer*, the Crab, ♋. 5. *Leo*, the Lion, ♌. 6. *Virgo*, the Virgin, ♍. 7. *Libra*, the Balance, ♎. 8. *Scorpio*, the Scorpion, ♏. 9. *Sagittarius*, the Archer, ♐. 10. *Capricorn*, the Goat, ♑. 11. *Aquarius*, the Waterer, ♒. 12. *Pisces*, the Fishes, ♓.

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## LESSON LXXIV.

### Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

*Quest.* WHAT is the *Horizon*?

*Ans.* The *Horizon* is distinguished into the sensible and rational. The first is that circle you see, where the sky and earth seem to meet. The real or rational horizon, encompasses the earth in the middle, dividing it into the upper and lower hemispheres. It is represented on the globe by the broad wooden circle round it.

*Quest.* What are the *Poles* of the horizon?

*Ans.* They are two points in the heavens, called the *Zenith* and *Nadir*; the first exactly above our heads, and the other directly under our feet.

*Quest.* How is the *Horizon* divided?

\* These constellations are called Signs, because they *sign* or mark out a particular place in the heavens, where the sun is, or appears to be, every month; and because their names are mostly taken from animals, or living creatures, the circle containing them is called the *Zodiac*, which is a Greek word expressing such a collection.

*Ans.*

*Ans.* It is supposed to be divided into 32 equal parts, and the points of these divisions are called the Points of the Compass. Those which divide the horizon into four quarters, are the North, South, East, and West \*; and the others have their names compounded of these. These 32 points are marked in the circle near the innermost edge of the wooden horizon.

*Quest.* What are the other circles upon this horizon?

*Ans.* Next to that of the Mariner's Compass, is a circle with the names of the twelve signs. In the next to this are the signs themselves. In the next, each sign is divided into 30 degrees; and in the next, are the days of each month. The degrees of the signs answer the days in the Calendar, and thereby shew the sun's place in the Ecliptic on any day. [See Problem VII.]

*Quest.* Of what farther use is the horizon?

*Ans.* It shews the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the points they rise and set upon, &c. The horizon of the celestial globe shews likewise the rising and setting of the stars, &c.

*Quest.* What is the *Meridian*?

*Ans.* The Meridian of any place is a circle supposed to pass through the zenith and nadir of that place, through the north and south points of its horizon, and through the poles of the world †. The meridians on the globe are commonly drawn at 15 degrees distance from each other; but the brass-ring on which the globe hangs and turns, re-

\* These four cardinal points may easily be known any where, for the sun at 12 o'clock being always full south, if you turn your back to it, you will face the north, the east will be on your right hand, and the west on your left.

† This circle is called the Meridian, because when the sun comes to it, in his daily course, it is then meridies, or mid-day.

presents the meridian of any place, by bringing the place to it. This brazen meridian is divided into 4 times 90, or 360 degrees.

*Quest.* What are the less circles of the globe?

*Ans.* They are the Tropics and Polar circles.

*Quest.* Which are the Tropics \*?

*Ans.* The Tropics are two circles parallel to the equator, and distant from it, on each side,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees. That on the north is called the Tropic of Cancer; and the other, on the south, the Tropic of Capricorn.

*Quest.* Which are the Polar circles?

*Ans.* They are two circles at the same distance from the poles ( $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees) as the Tropics are from the Equator. That towards the north pole is called the Arctic circle, and that towards the south, the Antarctic circle.

\* The meaning of the word Tropics is, *return back again*; for neither the sun seemingly, nor the earth really, goes any farther in its annual course to the northward or southward of the equinoctial than  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees; but after it hath gone so far, returns again towards it; and because the points in the heavens, where these returns are made, are under the Beginning of the signs Cancer and Capricorn; two circles are supposed to be there drawn in the heavens and on the earth, parallel to the equator, and the most northern of these, and which therefore is our Summer Tropic, is called the Tropic of Cancer, and the Winter, or southern one, that of Capricorn. When the sun is in the northern tropic, it is our longest day, and when in the southern tropic, it is the shortest.

The two points at the beginning of the signs Cancer and Capricorn, are called the *Solstitial Points*, or *Solstices*, because in and near them (*solis-statio*) the sun seemeth not to move; that is, not to alter his declination or distance from the equinoctial for some days together.

† From the Greek word *Arctos*, a Bear, because the north pole is near a constellation of that name. The Antarctic circle is so called, because opposite to the other.



## LESSON LXXV.

## Of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

**Quest.** HOW are the parts of the earth distinguished, in regard to heat and cold?

**Ans.** By the Tropics and Polar circles, which divide the earth into five parts, called Zones by the ancients, and which they fancied to be like so many girdles or belts (as the word Zone signifies) encompassing the earth.

**Quest.** What are the names of these Zones, and how are they situated?

**Ans.** They are called the Torrid, the Temperate, and Frigid Zones.

The Torrid or Burning Zone, contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat.

The two Temperate Zones are comprised between the tropics and polar circles, and are called Temperate, because they enjoy a moderate degree of heat.

The two Frigid Zones extend from the polar circles to the poles; they are called the Frigid or Frozen, because most part of the year it is extremely cold there.

**Quest.** What countries lie in the Frigid Zones?

**Ans.** In the North Frigid Zone are, the most northern parts of America, including West Greenland; East Greenland or Spitsbergen, Nova Zembla, Lapland, and the most northern parts of Russia in Europe, and in Asia. The South Frigid Zone is unknown.

**Quest.** What countries lie within the North Temperate Zone?

*Ans.*

*Ans.* The greatest part of North America ; almost all Europe ; the north parts of Africa ; and great part of Asia.

*Quest.* What countries lie within the Torrid Zone ?

*Ans.* A great part of Old Mexico, the West Indies, and great part of South America ; a great part of Africa ; the southern parts of Arabia ; the East Indies ; and New Guiney, Carpentaria, &c.

*Quest.* What countries lie within the South Temperate Zone ?

*Ans.* Part of South America ; a small part of Africa ; New Holland, New Zealand, &c.

*Quest.* How are the parts of the earth distinguished, in respect of the length of the days and nights ?

*Ans.* Into *Climates*, which are limited by circles drawn parallel to the equator, and at such a distance from each other, as that the longest day at the less circle, exceeds that at the next greater by half an hour.

*Quest.* How many climates are there ?

*Ans.* There are 30 on each side of the equator. Of these there are 24 between the equator and each polar circle, which become narrower as they lie farther distant from the equator, the days in each increasing half an hour. The remaining six lie between each polar circle and its pole ; but the days in each of these re-ise an entire month.

## A TABLE of the CLIMATES.

From the Equator to the Polar Circles.			From the Equator to the Polar Circles.		
Climates.	Ends in Lat. of	Where the longest day is.	Climates.	Ends in Lat. of	Where the longest day is.
	Deg. Min.	Hours.		Deg. Min.	Hours.
1	8 34	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	64 16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	16 43	13	18	64 55	21
3	24 11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	65 25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	30 47	14	20	65 47	22
5	36 30	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	66 6	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	41 22	15	22	66 20	23
7	45 29	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	66 28	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	49 1	16	24	66 31	24
9	51 58	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	From the Polar Circles to the Poles.		
10	54 29	17	1	67 21	1 Month.
11	56 37	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	69 48	2 Months.
12	58 26	18	3	73 37	3 Months.
13	59 59	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	78 30	4 Months.
14	61 18	19	5	84 5	5 Months.
15	62 25	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	90 0	6 Months.
16	63 23	20			



## LESSON LXXVI.

*Of Latitude, Longitude, &c.**Quest.* WHAT is *Latitude*?*Ans.* The Latitude of a Place is its distance, north or south, from the Equator, reckoned in degrees and minutes on the arch of the meridian.

The Latitude of the Moon and Stars, is their distance from the Ecliptic towards either of its poles.

*Quest.* What is *Declination*?*Ans.* The Declination of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, is the same as the latitude of places, being only their distance, north or south, from the Equinoctial.*Quest.* What are *Parallels of Latitude*?*Ans.* They are circles parallel to the Equator, and are supposed to pass through every particular place on the earth. The parallels drawn on the globe are at 10 degrees distance.*Quest.* What is *Difference of Latitude*?*Ans.* An arch of a meridian contained between the parallels of latitude passing through any two places.*Quest.* What is *Longitude*?*Ans.* The Longitude of a Place is an arch of the Equator, contained between the First Meridian (wherever it is), and the meridian of the place; and it is reckoned in degrees and minutes, either east or west, from the said first meridian \*.*Quest.*

\* *NOTE.* Every 15 degrees of Longitude is one hour difference of Time. For instance, when it is 12 o'clock at noon in London, it is 1 at all places in 15 degrees East longitude from it; and 2 o'clock at all

*Quest.* What is *Difference of Longitude*?

*Ans.* An arch of the Equator contained between the meridians of any two places, or the angle formed by those meridians.

*Quest.* Are the degrees of longitude every where equal, like those of latitude?

*Ans.* The degrees of longitude are equal to those of latitude, only on the equator; for, from the equator to the poles, they gradually shorten, as appears plain by the globe.

*Quest.* What is that small brass circle fixed upon the brazen meridian about the pole, with an index moveable round the axis of the globe?

*Ans.* It is called the *Hour Circle*, and is divided into 24 hours; the upper 12 represents noon, and the lower 12 midnight.

## LESSON LXXVII.

### PROBLEMS on the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

#### PROBLEM I.

*Quest.* **H**OW do you find the latitude and longitude of any place on the globe?

*Ans.* By bringing the proposed place to the graduated edge of the brass meridian; the degree of

all places in 30 degrees East longitude, &c. On the contrary, it is 11 o'clock at all places in 15 degrees West longitude, and 10 at all places in 30 degrees West longitude, &c. Consequently, the difference of Time between London and any one place being known, the Longitude of that place is known likewise, by reckoning 15 degrees of longitude for every hour, and a quarter of a degree for every minute. And thus the longitude at sea is readily ascertained, by mean of that ingenious piece of mechanism, Mr. Harrison's Time-Keeper.

the meridian over the place shews the latitude, and the degree of the equator cut by the meridian shews the longitude (a).

## PROBLEM II.

*Quest.* If the latitude and longitude of any place be known, how do you find the place on the globe?

*Ans.* By bringing the degree of longitude to the brass meridian, and looking for the degree of latitude on the same meridian; under this degree is the place sought (b).

## PROBLEM III.

*Quest.* How do you find the distance of any two places on the globe?

*Ans.* By extending the points of a pair of compasses from one place to the other, and then applying them to the equator, the number of degrees between the points will be the distance of those places. But a readier way is, to lay the graduated edge of the *Quadrant of Altitude* on both places, which will shew at once the number of degrees they are distant from each other. These degrees multiplied by  $69\frac{1}{2}$ , will be the distance in English miles (c).

*Quest.* What is the *Quadrant of Altitude*?

*Ans.* It is a thin narrow plate of brass divided into 90 degrees, with a nut and skrew to fix it on the brass meridian.

(a) Supposing the place *Jerusalem*, its latitude will be found about  $32\frac{1}{2}$  degrees N. and longitude 36 degrees E.

(b) Example. What place lies in the lat. of 17 d. 40. m. N. and long. 77. deg. W.? Answer, *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*.

(c) Example. What is the distance from *London* to *Port Royal*? Answer, 63 deg. or 4726 English miles.



## PROBLEM IV.

*Quest.* The hour being known where you are, how do you find what the hour is in any other part of the world?

*Ans.* By bringing the place where the hour is given to the brass meridian, and setting the index of the hour circle to that hour, then turning the globe till any proposed place comes under the meridian, the index will point to the present hour at that place (*d*).

## PROBLEM V.

*Quest.* How do you find what place of the globe is diametrically opposite to any given place?

*Ans.* I must bring the given place to the brass meridian, observe its latitude, and set the index to the upper 12; then turn the globe till the index points to the lower 12, and count the same degree of latitude on the brass meridian towards the contrary pole, under which degree will be the place required.

Proceeding thus, the place diametrically opposite to London, will be found in the Great South Sea lat.  $51\frac{1}{2}$  deg. S. and long. 180 deg.

The inhabitants of places thus situated with respect to each other, are called *Antipodes*.

(*d*) Example. When it is 2 o'clock in the afternoon at London, what is the time at Port Royal? Answer, Almost 9 in the morning.

This Problem may be done by figures, for it was observed in the last note, that 15 degrees of longitude is 1 hour difference of time; therefore divide the degrees of longitude by 15, the quotient will be the difference of hours; and the remainder multiplied by 4, will be the minutes. So that Port Royal being in 77 degrees west longitude from London, the difference of time is 5 hours and 8 minutes; and, as the longitude is *West*, any hour of the day there, will be 5 hours and 8 minutes *after* the same hour in London; and therefore when it is 2 o'clock in the afternoon at London, it will want 8 minutes of 9 at Port Royal.

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## PROBLEM VI.

*Quest.* Any place being proposed, how do you rectify the globe for the latitude of that place?

*Ans.* After finding its latitude, by bringing the place to the brass meridian, the pole must be elevated above the horizon equal to that latitude, and then the proposed place will be in the zenith, or uppermost point of the globe. For instance, supposing London be brought to the brass meridian, its latitude will be found  $51\frac{1}{2}$  deg. N. so that to rectify the globe for London, the north pole must be raised  $51\frac{1}{2}$  deg. above the northern edge of the horizon.

## PROBLEM VII.

*Quest.* The day of the month being given, how do you find the sun's place in the ecliptic?

*Ans.* By looking on the calendar upon the wooden horizon for the day of the month, against which is shewn the sun's place in the ecliptic on that day. Thus, against May 26, I find the sun's place to be in the 5 deg. of  $\pi$  Gemini.

## PROBLEM VIII.

*Quest.* The latitude and day of the month being given, how do you rectify the globe for that latitude, and the sun's place?

*Ans.* After elevating the pole according to the latitude, and finding the sun's place on the given day, I must look for the same sign and degree on the ecliptic upon the globe, and there make a mark with chalk to represent the sun; which mark must be brought to the brass meridian, and the index set to 12 at noon. The globe being thus rectified, the mark for the sun represents his being on the meridian,

dian, as he is every day at noon; and the degree of latitude on the brass meridian will be the zenith, where, in working some problems, the quadrant of altitude must be skrewed.

## LESSON LXXVIII.

### The PROBLEMS continued.

#### PROBLEM IX.

*Quest.* **T**HE latitude and day being given, how will you find the hour of the sun's rising and setting, and the points of the compass he rises and sets upon.

*Ans.* The globe being rectified for the latitude and sun's place (by the last Problem), I must turn it, till the sun's place comes to the eastern edge of the horizon, which will shew the point he rises upon, and the index will shew the time of it; then turning the globe till the sun's place comes to the western edge, the horizon will shew the point he sets upon, and the index the hour of his setting (a).

(a) Proceed as above, and you will find the sun, on May 26, at London, to rise about 4, and set at 8; and the point he rises upon, N. E. by E. and the point of his setting N. W. by W.

At Madrid, on the same day, he rises E. N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4, and sets N. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 7.

Note, When you have got the hour the sun rises, you may find the time of his setting (without turning the globe), by subtracting it from 12. If you double the hour of his setting, you have the length of the day; and double the hour of his rising, gives the length of the night.



## PROBLEM X.

*Quest.* How do you find the length of the longest and shortest day at any place between the Equator and the Arctic circle?

*Ans.* The longest day in Northern latitudes is when the sun is in the 1st point of ♋ Cancer. I must, therefore rectify the globe for the latitude and sun's place, (by Problem VIII.), and then proceed as in the last Problem. The length of the day thus found, will be the longest, the night the shortest, and equal in length to the shortest day (*a*).

## PROBLEM XI.

*Quest.* How do you find the length of the longest and shortest day at any place between the Equator and the Antarctic circle.

*Ans.* The longest day in Southern latitudes is when the sun enters ♎ Capricorn. But, instead of elevating the South pole according to the latitude of the place, the problem may be done like the last (supposing the sun in the beginning of ♊), by elevating the North pole equal to that latitude; for the longest days, as well as the shortest, are of equal length in the same degree of north and south latitude.

## PROBLEM XII.

*Quest.* If the latitude of any place in the North Frigid Zone be given, how do you find the number of days that the sun does not set there?

(*a*) Work according to the Problem, and you will find when the sun enters ♊ (which is on June 21), that he rises at London at about  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 3, and sets at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 8; so that the longest day in London is about 16  $\frac{1}{4}$  hours, and the shortest 7  $\frac{1}{4}$  hours.

*Ans.*

*Ans.* The sign Aries being first brought to the brass meridian, I must turn the globe westward, till the ecliptic crosses the meridian under the number of degrees answering to the complement of the given latitude, which will shew the sun's place when he begins not to set there. The day answering it being found in the calendar, I must reckon the days from it to the 21st of June (when the sun enters Cancer), and twice that number will be the days that the sun constantly shines above the horizon of the proposed place (*b*).

P R O B L E M XHI.

*Quest.* The sun's place being known, how do you find the point of the ecliptic opposite to it.

*Ans.* The point opposite to the degree of the sun's place, will be in the same degree of the opposite sign; and a ready way of finding it, is by bringing the sun's place to the eastern edge of the horizon, and then the point opposite to it will be at the western edge.

P R O B L E M XIV.

*Quest.* The latitude of any place, and the day being given, how do you find the beginning, end, and duration of Twilight\*, and of dark night.

*Ans.*

(*b*) Suppose it were required to tell how long the sun constantly shines in the middle parts of East Greenland, lying in the latitude of 78 degrees.

By turning the globe, as above directed, you will find the degree of the ecliptic cut by the brass meridian, under the complement of the latitude (12 degrees), to be the 2d degree of Taurus; which is the sun's place on the 22d of April. From this time to the 21st of June, is 60 days, which doubled makes 120; that is, 17 weeks and 1 day. So that in the middle parts of East Greenland the sun is about 17 weeks above the horizon.

\* Twilight is that faint light which we have morning and evening, during the time that the sun is less than 18 degrees below the horizon.

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*Ans.* After rectifying the globe for the latitude and sun's place (by Problem VII.); I must skew the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, and turn the quadrant to the western edge of the horizon; then bring the sun's place 18 degrees below the eastern edge, by moving the globe till the 18th degree of the quadrant cuts the point of the ecliptic opposite to the sun's place; then will the index shew the beginning of morning twilight; and the time between that and sun-rising, will be its duration. The hour of its beginning subtracted from 12, will give the end of the evening twilight; and the same hour being doubled, gives the length of the real or dark night (a).

### PROBLEM XV.

*Quest.* The latitude of any place and day being given, with the place of the moon in the zodiac, and her true latitude (which is her distance from the ecliptic), how do you find the hour of her rising and setting, together with her southing, or coming to the meridian of the place?

*Ans.* I must apply the quadrant of altitude to the moon's place in the zodiac, laying it at right angles with the ecliptic, and count the degrees of her latitude on the edge of the quadrant, and there make a mark with chalk to represent the moon. Then after rectifying the globe for the latitude and sun's place (by Problem VIII.), it must be turned, till the moon's place comes successively to the eastern edge of the horizon, to the brass meridian, and to

And, therefore, there is no real night at London (but only twilight) from 22d of May to 20th July, because the sun all that time is less than 18 degrees below the horizon.

(a) Proceed as above, and you will find that at London on April 24, the morning twilight begins about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2, and the sun rises at 6. The evening twilight, therefore, ends at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9, its duration is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and the real or dark night 5 hours.

the



the western edge, noting the hour which the index points at, as she comes to each of those places; and to the time thus remarked, I must add two minutes for every hour from noon, which will give the time nearly of the moon's rising, southing, and setting (b).

### PROBLEM XVI.

*Quest.* The day and hour being given in any place, how do you find that particular place of the earth to which the sun is then vertical, that is, in the Zenith.

*Ans.* The sun's place in the ecliptic being found, it must be brought to the brass meridian, the degree over it will be the sun's declination that day, which being remarked, the given place must be brought to the brass meridian, and the index set to the given hour; then turning the globe till the index points to 12 at noon, the place under the degree of the sun's declination, will be that particular place to which he is then vertical (c).

### PROBLEM XVII.

*Quest.* The day and hour at any place being given, how will you find all those places of the earth where the

(b) Example. What will be the hour of the moon's rising, southing, and setting, at London, on 30th October, 1776?

By Parker's Ephemeris, or any other astronomical diary, you will find the moon's place on that day at noon to be in 24 deg. 8 min. of  $\Pi$  Gemini, and her latitude 3 deg. 1 min. south.

Proceed as directed in the Problem, and when the moon's place comes to the eastern edge of the horizon, to the brass meridian, and to the western edge, the index will point at those times to about 7 h. 24 m. at night, to 3 h. 16 m. next day morning, and to 11 h. 8 m. You must, therefore, add 14 minutes to the first, 30 minutes to the second, and 46 to the third; and you will have the time of the moon's rising 7 h. 38 m. at night, her southing 3 h. 46 m. next day morning, and her setting the same morning 11 h. 54 m.

(c) Example. On May 13th, at 8 m. past 5 in the afternoon, at London, what place has the sun then in its zenith? Answer, Port Royal.

*sun is then rising, setting, or on the meridian; and likewise those places where it is day-light, twilight, and dark night?*

*Ans.* After finding the place to which the sun is vertical at the given hour (by the last Problem), the globe must be rectified for the latitude of that place, and the said place brought to the brass meridian.

Then, all those places which are in the western semicircle of the horizon, have the sun rising; and those in the eastern semicircle have it setting; to those under the upper semicircle of the brass meridian, it is noon; and to those under the lower semicircle, it is midnight.

All those places which are above the horizon have day-light; those below the horizon, but within 18 degrees, have twilight; and those lower than 18 degrees, dark-night.

*Quest.* It was observed in the note, page 160, that the earth turns round its axis in twenty-four hours, and revolves in its orbit round the sun in a year; but how do these motions of the earth cause the different lengths of days and nights, together with the different seasons of the year?

*Ans.* I must confess I have at present but a very imperfect notion of this matter, and should be obliged to you, sir, for an explanation of it.

I very readily comply with your request, and will endeavour to explain it to you chiefly by the artificial globe; but first take a view of the scheme at the end of the book, in which the great circle represents the earth's annual orbit, as it moves round the sun in the natural order of the signs, from Aries to Taurus, &c. and the four small circles represent the earth's quadruple position in the four Cardinal Points,

Points, as they are called; that is, at the two Equinoxes, and the two Solstices.

To shew these four positions of the earth by the globe, we are to suppose the horizon of it to be coincident with the plane of a circle representing the earth's orbit; and therefore, the North Pole must be elevated, as you see I have now raised it,  $66\frac{1}{2}$  degrees above the horizon, for that is the angle which the axis of the earth makes with the plane of its orbit; which axis always keeps the same direction, the poles of the earth pointing to those in the heavens, during its whole annual revolution round the sun.

To represent that luminary, I have got here a little gilded ball, or globe, resting upon a column (like an ivory ball upon the pointed end of a catch-box), which I will place upon the table, at any convenient distance from the globe, and directly opposite, you see, to the East point of the horizon; the center of this little representative of the sun being, you may observe, about the same height (and supposed to be exactly so) as the center or horizon of the globe.

Here then (as represented in the scheme) we have the first position of the earth in Libra on 20th March, when the sun seems in the opposite sign, Aries. And as the sun enlightens only half the earth's globe at one time, the brass meridian will divide what we are to suppose the enlightened part (next the sun), from the other half which lies behind in the dark. And as this meridian bisects all the parallels of latitude, it is plain, that as the earth revolves round its axis from west to east, in the same manner as I now turn the globe; the days and nights will be equal all over the world. You may observe too, as the globe turns, that every point of the Equator (as it comes to the wooden horizon) has the sun



sun in its zenith; and therefore, the sun at this time will appear to describe that circle in the heavens. It is evident likewise, that this equality of days and nights must be the same in the third position of the earth in Aries, on 23d September; for in both these positions the sun enlightens the earth from pole to pole. And thus an equality of days and nights, joined with a mean proportion of heat, constitute those two seasons of the year we call Spring and Autumn.

In the second position of the earth, it is supposed to be moved on, as in the scheme, from  $\alpha$  to  $\beta$ , but as we have not convenient room upon the table to move the globe round the sun, it will answer our purpose just as well, if we remove the latter, which I will now place directly opposite to the North point of the horizon. This shews us the position of the earth in Capricorn, on 21st June, when the sun appears to be in the opposite sign, Cancer. Now if we suppose a vertical circle drawn upon the globe, at right angles with the brass meridian, such circle would divide the supposed enlightened part of the globe from the dark part thereof. This circle may partly be represented by the quadrant of altitude, which I will now skrew over the Arctic circle, that is,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the pole, and bring the lower end to the east point of the horizon. The quadrant being thus placed, it shews plainly, that as the earth revolves round its axis, all places between the Arctic circle and the Pole will be illuminated in their whole revolutions; that the greater part of all the parallels of latitude between this circle and the Equator, will be likewise enlightened; and therefore the days will be longer than the nights, and in proportion as the enlightened part of any parallel is to the dark part of it.

To remove the sun opposite to the South point of the horizon, and here we have (as in the scheme)

To illustrate this matter, let us find the length of the day at any one place between the equator and the Arctic circle. I will suppose London. To do this, I will bring London to the quadrant of altitude (placed as just mentioned), and set the index to the upper 12; then turn the quadrant to the west point of the horizon, and turn the globe from west to east till London comes, as I have now brought it, to the graduated edge; and now, you see, the index points to about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours, which subtracted from 24 gives the length of the day,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  hours. I will continue turning the globe till the index points again to 12, which will bring London through the shades of night. And now I will bring it on once more to the northern part of the brass meridian; and here we have the sun's zenith distance contained in the arch of the meridian between London and the horizon; that is, 28 degrees (equal to the complement of the latitude  $38\frac{1}{2}$  deg. subtracted from  $66\frac{1}{2}$ ). Another thing to be observed is, that in one revolution of the globe every point of the Tropic of Cancer comes to the edge of the horizon, so that all places under this Tropic, which the sun will appear to describe in the heavens, will have him in their Zenith. And therefore, at this time, the rays of the sun will fall the nearest to a perpendicular upon all places between the Tropic and the North Pole; and the nearer his rays approach to a perpendicular, the greater will be the heat, which with a longer continuance of light, must cause Summer in all the Northern latitudes, while the inhabitants of South latitude have their Winter.

For the fourth position of the earth, instead of moving the globe, I will, for the same reason as before, remove our little sun opposite to the South point of the horizon; and here we have (as in the scheme)

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scheme) the position of the earth in Cancer, on 22d December, when the sun seems to be in Capricorn. In this position of the earth it is manifest, that in all places of North latitude, the length of the days and nights will be just the reverse to what they were in the last position; that is, their days now will be of the same length that their nights were before, and *vice versa*. It is evident too, that all the North parts are now removed farther from the perpendicularity of the sun's rays. For instance, I will now bring London to the southern part of the brass meridian; and here, you see, the sun's zenith distance is 75 degrees (equal to  $51\frac{1}{2}$  added to  $23\frac{1}{2}$ ) and therefore his Meridian altitude is only 15 degrees. Hence the sun's rays will fall with great obliquity, and under the obliquity of the sun's rays the heat is diminished, as well as the duration of his light, which together must cause Winter in all the Northern latitudes, as they in South latitude had theirs in the last position, and now enjoy their Summer.



THE END.

For the fourth position of the earth, I will now move the globe I will for the same reason as before, remove our latitude to the opposite point of the horizon; and now we have as in the



